The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3370. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Views of Gen. McClellan's Present Position.

ITS IMPREGNABILITY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Its Advantages in a Sanitary Point of View.

The Rebel Authorities Chided for Withholding News.

Probable Withdrawal of the Rebel Lines.

A PESTILENCE IN THE CITY FEARED.

A Tribute to the Generalship of McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 7th, has been received here. Discoursing on Gen. McCLELLAN'S present position it says:

"We believe all that was known in the city yesterday, outside of the several circles of Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right resting to Herring Creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have had from the front.

"It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reason. The first and most apparent of these is, that the Westover Landing is perhaps the very best on James River, and the stream for miles up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea-room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James River, *making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible.* Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run Creek crosses the Charles City Road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James River at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. *The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass*, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the Heights of Evelinton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

"It will be seen that protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek and the heights of Evelinton, *the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point*, the piece of level country northwest of Westover from a quarter to a half a mile in width, laying between the head of the ravines, and the point where Herring Creek crosses the Charles City Road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will in a very brief period, *strengthen by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold.* Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelinton Hills. *Another day may see it strewn with felled trees, and bristling with field batteries.*

"In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, *his superior facilities for supplies should not be omitted.* Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent.

"For the benefit of the distant reader, we may here properly say something of the character of the country *to which, suddenly and unexpectedly, the seat of war has been shifted.* Ten days ago, when McCLELLAN besieged Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied *the most barren, and at the same time the most watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia.* Agues, hoop-holes and whortleberries, have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburgh roads between Richmond and Bottom's Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vigor and numbers melted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun; but by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McCLELLAN has emerged with thinned ranks *into a more genial land.* A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country on the lower James River is the very garden-spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

The *Examiner* says of its own Government:

"There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why on *each succeeding day might he not have had a bulletin of equal length, simply stating results.* It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country, in composing public anxiety. If the first official display of our success had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations, which were then raised to such a height, are to be reduced, we believe that *our people can bear the disappointment without waiting to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confessions of their authority.* If McCLELLAN has effected a communication with the river, why was *not the fact boldly and sincerely announced*, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps, and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and other false and vague stories, intended to break the fall of public expectation? The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his line of investment of this city; but what may be the strength of the coherent remnant of his army; whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which every body has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer, by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced there, the *Examiner* says:

"The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day, but from what is generally understood of the situation, *it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy or the falling back of our lines.*"

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our Generals, and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies, will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them, under Heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James, so long is the Capital of the Confederacy wounded."

Of the losses in Pryor's brigade, the *Examiner* says:

"Out of about 1,200 men carried into action by Gen. Pryor, 314 were killed and wounded."

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of Gen. McCLELLAN'S having secured his desirable new position:

"THE RICHMOND LINES."
"THE ENEMY ON A NEW LINE 'OF DEFENCE.'"
"A CRITICAL SITUATION!"

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city, we fear, will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which *so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings* must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash and plaster of Paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city, is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed in consequence of *the reprehensible practice indulged in by thoughtless soldiers of straying from their companies.* A majority of the men thus forgetful of their duty, having no other place to go to, *come in crowds to this city*, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up the outlines of bloody fights, which it is more that probable that two-thirds of the relaters never saw. In this momentous hour of our destiny, it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stand by his colors. Not to do so is to show a want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our Generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent *our noble army from being demoralized* by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is, just now, too much at stake to permit this to be thought of."

The wife of Gen. BEAUREGARD died at New-Orleans a few days ago.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Facts concerning the operations of our forces are hard to obtain. Since Tuesday, up to yesterday morning, there had been no fighting of a serious nature. The enemy was employed in escaping and in selecting positions of safety of defence of those who did not get off altogether. It is reported that he had on Saturday a large force in position near Mr. HILL CARTER'S, probably on his estate, industriously employed strengthening its defences. It was also reported that strong reinforcements had been sent to join McCLELLAN and had arrived. As the enemy commands the river, he has many advantages, but we supnose our Generals have an eye to these, and have taken measures accordingly. A great battle was anticipated on Saturday, and again on yesterday, to take place at the point above named, where the enemy was apparently disposed to make a stand.

The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire Federal army, or, indeed, the main part of it. It would, indeed, be an extraordinary event if an army so large should be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula, and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the Federal force, *provided it whipped that force*; how many, depended upon circumstances. It has been suggested that the number of our prisoners is diminished by the delinquency of some prominent officer on our side. Rumor makes most serious charges of blundering and unfitness on the part indeed of more than one such officer, as leading to the partial frustration of the general plan of operations, and the sacrifice most unnecessary of hundreds of our brave volunteers on the field of battle. Rumor is a great prevaricator, as all know, but if there be the slightest foundation for what she has retailed on these points, it is due to the service and the cause that some rigid measures be taken to punish such gross violations of discipline. We think it a matter of regret that the public expectation was raised very high at the beginning of the great effort to whip and eject the enemy from his position. As to the capturing of his whole force, the brilliant victory we have gained is overslaughed by the sanguine expectation of the wholesale capture. And now that it is pretty well ascertained that the great body of the enemy's force has escaped, *the triumph is measurably forgotten in the cavilling at the failure to bag the whole concern.* The victory is brilliant and complete, without the capture. Our chivalrous army has driven from its fortifications and ingloriously from the scene of its operations before Richmond, the most splendidly equipped and the best drilled and largest army ever organized on this Continent. The disaster to that army is one of the severest, and the victory to our troops is glorious. There is too much to rejoice over to admit of repining that more had not been done.

A band of Yankees entered Scott and Lee Counties, Va., last week, holding possession of Jonesville, the county seat of Lee County, and pursuing and capturing some twenty citizens of the place, who had fled, carrying off the mails from the post-office and everything of value from the town that was portable. They took $20,000 worth of property from Capt. D. S. DICKINSON, including eleven slaves. About four hundred of them are now encamped four miles from the place.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

Advices from camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man, who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which he said he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond, by way of Leesburgh, Middleburgh, White Plains, &c.

The Secessionists of Warrenton are glorying over the news of the battle near Richmond, but acknowledge that, if McCLELLAN gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond, the war would be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing, 1,000 yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are continually applying for protection, while acknowledging their relations all in the rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS.

The records of Fairfax County were found in Warrenton recently, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The Sheriff of the county took possession.

A scouting party, which has been as far as the Rappahannock, reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Dispatch from Gen. McClellan Received in Philadelphia.

He Announces that All is Quiet and that the Enemy has Retreated.

Possibility of Another Battle Having Been Fought.

Cannonading Heard Up the James River from Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 11.

A private dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, dated to-day, says:

"All quiet—we are rested—enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 10.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, from up the James River. Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to-day. The mail boat has been due for two hours (now 5 P. M.), but is not in sight yet. When she arrives we shall probably learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to distinguish.

The rebel prisoners, who have been accommodated for some time past at the Rip Raps, were all taken away to-day, and removed to some point further North.

An erroneous opinion appeared in some of the newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York River on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 107 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal, *on parole.* There was, doubtless, some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to Gen. McCLELLAN, informing him that he could send for them at any time. Last night the *John Tucker* started for them again.

The late Colonel of the Second Maryland resigned, on account of ill health, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. J. E. DUMVEA. Another Colonel was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, who was unable to pass a military examination, and consequently deprived of his command, much to the gratification of the whole regiment, with whom DUMVEA is a great favorite.

The steamer *John Brooks* has arrived with about 300 sick and wounded soldiers—mostly wounded. They leave this afternoon for New-York.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Visit of President Lincoln—His Reception—The Review—Firing on our Transports.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The army was yesterday taken by surprise by a most unexpected visit by President LINCOLN. At 3 o'clock a rumor ran through the camp that "Uncle ABRAHAM" had arrived, and that he would review the army at once. At 4 o'clock a salute of 22 guns fired near the north part of the encampment roused every soldier and officer from his reverie. The first impression naturally was that the enemy had attacked our right flank, but the soldier's ear soon detected the absence of that peculiar sound which distinguishes a blank cartridge from the screaming shell; and when he had counted 22, the matter was explained. It was the salute for the President of the United States. Immediately bugles sounded and drums beat throughout the camp as if by one spontaneous impulse, and almost before the echo of the salute had died away, long columns of troops were observed marching from their several encampments and taking their places in regimental lines for review. The day had been intensely hot, but the sun had already begun to decline, and the soldiers moved with an alacrity which showed how gratifying it was to them to receive a visit from the Chief Magistrate at this time.

The President, who came direct from Washington in a Government steamer, was signaled after rounding Windmill Point, below this reach, and as soon as the announcement had been conveyed to headquarters, Gen. McCLELLAN made immediate preparations to welcome him. Without waiting for any formal reception or ceremony, however, the President landed, and mounting a fine horse which the General had sent down for his use, he rode directly to headquarters, accompanied by several of the General's Staff.

The reception of the President by Gen. McCLELLAN was hearty and cordial in the extreme, and showed how timely and gratifying the visit was on the part of the President. Members of the Staff, most of them already well acquainted with the President, exhibited the greatest pleasure at the unexpected meeting.

A short time only was devoted to repose. Word had already been sent to the commanders of divisions to be in readiness for a review by the Commander-in-Chief, and almost immediately afterward the President, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, were mounted and on their way to review the troops. The various army corps were encamped so widely apart that the distance to be traveled over was necessarily very great, and would, ordinarily, have occupied a whole day to visit them all in turn. The President showed that he had come on business, however, and did not loiter. Beginning with Gen. SUMNER'S command, the distinguished party rode rapidly from one camp to the other, passing through the lines and carefully observing the condition and bearing of the troops. Everywhere the President was greeted by cheers of the most enthusiastic character. He also received a salute from each army corps.

It was after 9 o'clock P. M. before the review was finished, Gen. MORELL'S Division, which is nearest to headquarters, being the last in the order visited. A bright moonlight, and a deliciously cool evening, in contrast with the broiling heat of daylight, fully compensated for the slight delay in the ceremony.

The President, though somewhat careworn, exhibited throughout the day in the presence of the troops a stern resolve, which indicated how much in earnest he is in prosecuting the war. At the sight of some of the regimental colors, which had been torn almost to shreds by the balls of the enemy during the late engagements, the President more than once exhibited much emotion. The thinned ranks of some of the divisions, as one after the other was pointed out to him among the most prominent in the late contests, seemed to awaken the liveliest sympathy, and many a weary soldier, I have no doubt, read in the rough lineaments of that face the assurance of the nation's hearty sympathy with their struggle, and the earnest of prompt and abundant succor, in the shape of reinforcements, and an early termination of the campaign of the Peninsula.

Besides the acquisition by the Executive of valuable information of the real situation of the army before Richmond, the visit has been well timed and well received by the army. It is a message of cheer from the whole nation, conveyed through her great, good and strong-hearted President." He returns immediately to Washington by the fleet steamer which brought him.

The rebels have lately made their appearance near Windmill Point, near which our steamers have to pass in coming to this landing, and have opened a battery (probably a movable one) on our mail and other steamers as they go by. On Monday the *Canadian* received a shot underneath the pilot-house, cutting off the bell wires, and the *Achilles* also had two balls put through her hull, and the *Nelly Baker* narrowly escaped having her cabin partied away by another shooter on the same day. Capt. OSBORN said, "Let her rip," and the engineer put on full steam and escaped out of range. The river is now lined with gunboats, and the rebels dare not dare to bark. The mail steamer goes up and down under convoy.

E. S.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

A special dispatch from Memphis, 9th, says that late news from Arkansas has been obtained from a gentleman who left Montrose on Monday. He states that Gen. CURTIS' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make its way to the river. It is reported that they are suffering terribly from lack of forage and supplies.

The Railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Gen. HINDMAN'S orders on the 30th ult., as it was feared that Gen. CURTIS would pass that way to the Mississippi, or it would be used by troops on the route to his aid.

HINDMAN, by his course, is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

FROM HAVANA.

Additional and Important from Mexico—Critical Condition of the French.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 5.

The news from Mexico, brought by the French steamer *Vera Cruz* to Santiago de Cuba, has at last leaked out, though it was long suppressed from the public, and still is. The *Redactor*, a paper published in Santiago, printed the news, and, it being unfavorable to the French, displeased the Government here, who have carried their severity so far (it is reported) as to order the Governor under arrest, and to present himself at the Capital, for allowing such news to be printed. The edition was suppressed, and I have been unable to get a copy for a length of time sufficient to translate it. An inkling of the news, however, was obtained from a telegram, received by a commercial house of this city, which said:

"The French have capitulated. They have delivered up their arms. MARQUEZ had fled. ALMONTE is pursued."

This came from Puerto Principe, as the wire does not reach to San Diego.

Two of the newspapers here were going to publish it. The Censor had passed the proof-sheet, when an order came from the Palace not to publish anything from the Mexican Republic. Mr. BALDWIN, however, who came as bearer of dispatches, arrived here, and brought quite a large private mail. From it and him I gather the following, which is probably reliable:

On the 2d ult. ORIZABA arrived in the capital, with a division of 14,000 men, instead of 8,000 he was expected to bring. The defeat of the French at Puebla has stirred up the slumbering patriotism of the country. ORIZABA left immediately to join TARAVERA, who, on the 6th, had about 30,000 men on the Heights of Acuinurgo, and completely surrounded by ORIZABA, save at the Pass of Chiquihite. The attack on ORIZABA was to take place on the 10th. The French are in the most critical position they have yet been in. They are dying of hunger. Only six carts have reached them from Vera Cruz, and these were a part of a train of forty. They were attacked, as were all the others leaving Vera Cruz. The escort succeeded in burning five, and six of the foremost reached Chiquihite, where they were safe.

Gen. CARRAJAL and Gen. LA LLAVE are between Tejeria, Medellin and Vera Cruz with about 5,000 men, separated into guerrilla parties. They have captured three of the French mail carriers with their dispatches. The last one succeeded in reaching Vera Cruz because he was escorted by 1,000 men, showing how important LORENZO considered them.

Vera Cruz is virtually besieged—the gates are kept shut and double-guarded, and the dead (of which there are a great many from yellow fever) are buried in the city, though the cemetery is only a quarter of a mile from the city walls.

Punishment for Traitors—Confiscation and Emancipation.

TROY, Monday, July 7, 1862.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: May I ask a moment of your time. I read your paper every day, and claim to be, personally as well as politically, your friend.

I find in your paper of to-day, an article entitled "The Crisis of the War—Appeal to Radicals and Conservatives." In that article, speaking of what the writer is pleased to term "the vagary of fanaticism," the writer quotes from the old Cook Book story, the direction to "first catch your hare." Now, I claim that that argument is not suited to a Republican journal. Hear me: Confiscation and emancipation can only be resorted to as a punishment for crimes to be committed after the enactment of the statutes imposing the penalty of confiscation and emancipation. Such statutes, if designed to be more than a mockery, must be enacted while those against whom they seek to set a guard are at large, and in a situation to commit the crime denounced.

If the rebels were subdued, then the passage of such a statute would be idle. By the decision of Judge SWAYN, in Ohio, the law defining treason was found defective. Congress set at once about remedying the law by new enactments. We have not hitherto heard of any one trying to stop the attempt of Congress by urging them to "wait until the rebellion is subdued," and then pass laws to punish the *crime of rebellion* in after times. No one has been kind enough to tell us, "first catch the hare."

Does not he that counsels you to wait until the expected offender is placed in a situation in which he cannot commit the crime, advise you to adopt a course which must necessarily give impunity to the wrong-doer? I have written this to protest against the use of the argument referred to. It is too bad to force it upon the nerves of an earnest man—and millions of such read your paper. You cannot doubt the power of Congress to attach such a punishment as confiscation and the liberation of slaves to the crime of treason? If a man's life may be taken, certainly his property may. You cannot doubt that if such a punishment is to be denounced, it must be denounced before the treason is committed! Then but one question can be left to be debated—its expediency. Am I not right? I confess to being in favor of both enactments. But I can listen with patience to arguments upon the expediency of those propositions. But when I read about "catching the hare," I feel that my life, my property, and my liberty are being trifled with. If my friend RAYMOND, or DIXON, or DIXON, think that it is for the best interests of the country to leave to TOOMBS and DAVIS and the aristocracy of South Carolina, that wealth which caused them once to rebel; to leave in existence that state of society which had made so large a portion of the large slaveholders barbarians, and reduced the mass of the white population in the neighborhood of the large plantations below the condition of the slaves themselves, I certainly have no ground of complaint. While I would do such a work here as BONAPARTE did after the battle of Culloden; while I would impoverish the leading rebels, so that they would rebel no more, I will not condemn those who think the KEITTS and BROOKES will be pleasant companions to bring back in the same condition in which they left us. But although I may be a "fanatic," I do not want, in the hour of my own and my country's peril, that I should be pied with arguments such as the one above objected to. Truly yours,

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Butler.

THE BANKS REGULATED.

A Large and Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

By the schooner *Haze* we have New-Orleans papers to June 28th.

The price of flour had advanced to $16 a barrel. Gen. BUTLER, in consequence, issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents for 24 ounces, smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. BUTLER had ordered all the Banks in the department to make a return to Headquarters of all sums due to the banks in the rebellious States; also of all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; also that checks or drafts thereon shall not be paid without a permit from headquarters.

Gen. BUTLER had issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New-Orleans on board their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment and liability to confiscation of their vessels.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 24th of June, and samples which have been stored away for a year or more sold at 25 cents per pound.

A number of vessels, which had for some time been reported below, had arrived at New-Orleans, including the ship *Havelock* from Boston.

Gen. BUTLER has appointed Messrs BATES, of Massachusetts, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Desperate gangs of outlaws are reported as nightly committing depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at New-Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 45.—All correspondence with the Governors of States by the officers of this Department, in relation to promotions and appointments of officers in the several corps in this command, must be transmitted through these headquarters, and not otherwise, in order that the Commanding General may add his own testimony as to the merit or demerit of the application.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 46.—All banks in this Department shall make a return to these headquarters of all sums due to banks in any of the States in rebellion, as the same stood on the 1st of May last, and also of all changes since that date and up to the present time. A return of all sums due to the State of Louisiana, or any of the State officers, will be made in like manner, and checks or drafts thereon, in favor of said State or said State officers, will not be paid without a permit from these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—Any vessel attempting to leave this port and on board any person of color who did not come here on board of her, and who has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation, and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of SENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

REGULATING BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day twenty-four dollars (24) per barrel, bakers are requested to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, 23d inst., as follows, until further notice: Twenty-four ounces for twenty cents, twelve ounces for ten cents, six ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted, will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to the keepers of coffee-houses, bar-rooms, and all establishments where liquors are sold, that if they do not procure licenses by the 1st of July ensuing, they will be prosecuted against according to law—their establishments closed and property confiscated.

The Licence Office will hereafter be found at the Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

JACOB PARKER'S paper, the *National Advocate*, gives this review of financial affairs, in its issue of June 23:

"The week closes under the stagnancy applicable to the season. The usual winding up of a business year is attended with a general exodus of transient and permanent dealers and traders, with thousands of citizens and resident population leaving for Summer resort North, South, East, West and Europe. The present time contrasted with the close of a season's business after the receipts, sales and export of the products of the Mississippi Valley, to the amount of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, is so very gloomy and unfavorable, that we have no inclination to indulge in extended remarks on the unfortunate position of commerce, finance and trade, with social and political adjuncts, at this nominal close of the season.

"Our currency continues to improve, that is, the issues of our Banks being of the standard, are more available for all transactions. There is a great chasm, however, between gold and currency, which will require a long time to be filled; perhaps the return to coin payments may of necessity have to be postponed so long as once before in the history of the city—say from 1837 to 1842. As the docket now of the authorities have settled rights and claims of some of the creditors of our banks, the *status* of rights between them may be regarded as well defined. We shall have to submit to the evils of an extended paper currency, and it behooves our community to bear them with patience and dignity. The finances of Louisiana and the trade of New-Orleans have never been attended with evils and troubles of the issues of bank notes. Even the issues of the best and most solvent of the Southern and Western banks could never be made current in the city, let alone the issues of the hundreds of 'weak and doubtful banks,' frequently cast away from the place of issue for circulation. This has been a remarkable and crowning feature in the financial system of Louisiana.

"With the exception of some sales from the cargoes of the several vessels which have recently arrived from Northern ports, we have no sales to report other than some few hundreds of hogsheads of sugar and tobacco. The high rates of freight asked obviate against heavy sales of such staples as are on the market. In the local jobbing and wholesale dry goods and fancy trade, there is virtually nothing doing; wholesale dealers are taking the usual inventories of stock preparatory to closing books and balances for the year. This is a few weeks in advance of former years—the months of July having been devoted for that purpose—though under the general prostration of business many jobbers and dealers completed these requirements of regular trade and sound principles last month. The grocers have reduced their stocks to an unprecedented low scale and do not feel disposed to increase them, not even from the recent importations of merchandize. It is the current belief that all of our mercantile community—dry goods dealers, jobbers, retailers, grocers, shoe and hat dealers, clothing merchants, retail and fancy shop-keepers and traders, have the usual credit in Northern markets, at least with the information before us, we arrive at the conclusion that the usual credit and facilities which were granted the Southern trade in years past are now available in Northern cities. Though, as in all times, there may be absence of the confidence and credit given to the Southern trade, there has not been any advantages taken by the resolution of prosecutioning the usual payment. The Sequestration act of the Confederate Congress was brought to bear with undue severity on many debtors of the North. They could not, from the total suspension of the cotton trade, realize any of their indebtedness from the country, or make any collections, and for what was due Northern creditors reasonable time would have been obtained in the way of respite. Sutlers have of late, the Sequestration act, in many instances, interfered, and commanded an immediate assessment or payment of all Northern debts under the most summary process, quickly unknown on our statutes, and completely abrogating the whole system of collection and settlement laws of the State of Louisiana.

"We have no paper market to comment on. The banks are doing nothing more than the renewal of maturing obligations, which, by-the-bye, are very few. The Executive officers are diligently at work in signing notes for circulation to meet the demands of the authorities, or the demands of their depositors. Some stockholders of our banks are very mildly and innocently inquiring if the banks will make any dividends next month; that is, can their earnings, as a matter of pro rata monthly division of profits, with the usual extra 4 per cent from the old Afax. We regret to have to say that this inquiry will be decided in the negative, and no dividends. Although the suspended accounts and protested paper of the banks are light, very light, and no losses are likely to rise from the same source, unless the total suppression of the raising of cotton is carried out, of which there is not much probability; yet, there will be many large and time of dividends pass before anything can be realized by stockholders. Those with one or two Banks a receiver is obviously might be expected at an early day after peace. The *pure fenders*, or bills receivable of the eleven Banks, now amount to the enormous aggregate of some $20 millions, of which a large share is of factors' paper. The main point to be considered is the extent of the circuit of the Banks will be forced to carry out. With millions of dollars of their coin not likely to be returned for the present, the extent of the new issues must command the attention of all those interested and be judiciously carried out. There will not be, in our view, any restlessness, wildness or unnecessary expansion.

"There is no stock market. Some few shares of bank stock have changed hands during the week. Nothing doing in bonds, and in general miscellaneous incorporations and securities there is no activity. A sale by auction by PARKER & CO. was announced to come off at the usual place; at the time announced there was something of a gathering, but the sale was inhibited by the authorities, the auctioneer not having complied with the mandate of No. 41. There were other sales by different auctioneers interrupted in the same manner.

"There was nothing done in exchange beyond some few small sums on New-York, at various rates. There is a little demand for francs for amounts of owners of real estate living in Europe. No movements in sterling to our knowledge, and rates may be considered as nominal; that is, if a few pounds at 108-@108 can be regarded as a quotation.

A RUMOR.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 26.

The speculators in shinplasters, the purchasers of proscribed Confederate notes, and the brokers in politics, were in a high state of excitement yesterday over the publication of a statement to the effect that the "authorities" at Richmond "had received official notice of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of America." This was put forth, without comment, in an extra of the *National Advocate*. The editor of that paper does not believe a word of this falsehood. He cannot have forgotten our statement of the French Emperor's policy, in regard to our civil troubles, made ten days ago. But it served his purpose to produce a panic in the market, which he did; and we presume he took advantage of it.

GEN. PHELPS.

The *National Advocate* says: "The friends of the Union, residing in Louisiana, are not satisfied with President LINCOLN'S continuing Gen. PHELPS in command. They look to him to enforce the constitution of the United States, and therefore it is impossible for him to harmonize with our citizens, who are determined to maintain their rights as defined in that sacred charter; while Major-Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY are taking great pains to prevent us in our rights, as an evidence of which we have Gen. BUTLER'S order that none save those employed should be received or be allowed to remain within the lines of the army, and Gen. SHEPLEY'S order warning the marines of the consequences which would attend their aiding the escape of slaves.

"These wholesome regulations are condemned by the extreme views of Gen. PHELPS, which the President should not tolerate, if he wishes to have the confidence of the people of Louisiana."

UNION MOVEMENTS.

From the Delta, June 26.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Union Hall, in the Fourth District, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order by D. R. DUNN, Esq., who nominated ERWIN WARE, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: Ronald Watson, C. Aper, W. A. Ellis and Wm. McDuff. L. M. Day, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Able and eloquent addresses were made by the President, by Judge HINSDALE and D. S. DUNCAN, Esq. The meeting was characterized by great unanimity of feeling, and the addresses of the several gentlemen received with universal demonstrations of appreciation.

Quite a spirited festival took place on Saturday evening last at the Planters' House, the patriotic hostess of which is Madam DE BARN. A grand Union ball was given, which was numerously attended, and the night was one of enjoyment to all who were fortunately in attendance. We are told that everything was conducted in admirable taste, and that excellent music and "good cheer" abounded.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PAROLING.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 26.

From the great crowds that throng the offices of the Military Commandant, we are inclined to believe it will be necessary to again extend the time in which officers and soldiers of the Confederate army may be allowed to receive their parole. The opportunity ends with to-day unless there is further extension of time.

COTTON.

There was quite a stir in cotton yesterday. From the upper windows of the Bronze offices on Carondelet-street, samples which had been stored away for a year or more descended in Scrip showers, and were baled, doubtless, by the aews of a heavy rise at New-York. These samples, we understand, commanded the very handsome price of ten cents per lb, at which price eleven bales changed hands.

A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.

In the Provost Court, on Wednesday, June 25, a party made a claim for salvage to the extent of one-half the value of five bales of cotton which were saved from burning on the 25th of April, when the Federal fleet arrived. The cotton has since been sent North, and the owner of it expressed his willingness to pay a reasonable price for the service rendered in saving it. The claimant was unwilling to accept the amount offered, and the Court held that the case was entirely within the jurisdiction of a Civil Court. Complaint dismissed.

WARNER.

We learn that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has appointed Mr. MOSES ROSS Warden of the State Penitentiary, which is situated at Baton Rouge. Mr. ROSS was a native of Plymouth, Mass., and for many years edited the Rock newspaper at that place, and subsequently edited the Worcester Times.

DETERRED OUT.

On Friday last considerable excitement was occasioned, and quite a crowd gathered, from the appearance that two soldiers of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment would be drummed out of the service at Annunciation-square. Their names were MICHAEL SULLIVAN and JOHN CONNER, and their offence was insubordination. The interesting event was witnessed by thousands.

SAILORS ARMOR.

Yesterday about thirty sailors ran away from the ship *Pensacola*, and a reward of $20 each was offered for their arrest. Here's a chance for the police, and a right good pair to their activity.

State Military Affairs.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

Gen. C. A. ARTHUR has been transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, as Quartermaster-General.

Gen. CORTLAN VAN VECHTEN has been transferred to the Inspector General's Department, as Inspector General.

Gov. YATES to the President.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

Gov. YATES publishes a letter, to-day, to the President, urging the employment of all available means to crush the rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst.

Critical Position of the French at Orizaba.

Lorencez Summoned to Capitulate.

Another Small Battle and Repulse of the French.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The steamer TYNE has arrived from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 2d inst. Affairs had changed very little either in the capital or in Vera Cruz, in spite of the battle of Orizaba, on the 16th, in which ZARAGOZA was repulsed. According to verbal information of a passenger of the TYNE, the French were absolutely blocked in at Orizaba without having been able to obtain supplies of provisions and ammunition since the attack on their convoy, of which I gave an account.

However, 600 Zouaves had arrived at Vera Cruz from Cordoba, and at the sailing of the steamer were preparing to carry supplies, if it were possible to force a passage, for the position of the French at Orizaba was getting very critical. In Vera Cruz the scarcity was almost as great, on account of the number of dogs maintained by the guerrillas. For an Atravesado an egg was worth 2 reals, (shillings,) and so on. FORENCIEZ, MARQUEZ, who had been in Vera Cruz, had returned to Cordoba, where his troops were, but they were fast diminishing. As for ALMONTE's paper money not a real had been accepted by the people, so that new taxes were to be levied. Various persons had been expelled from Vera Cruz for disaffection.

On the 11th of June ZARAGOZA began to move on Orizaba, the French abandoning El Ingenio at his approach. He then commenced LORENCEZ to capitulate to prevent the Republic. To this, LORENCEZ dryly replied that he was not invested with the political power to do so, which was solely confided to M. DE SALIGNY.

According to the dispatch of ZARAGOZA, he began the attack, but Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA, for some unexplained cause did not occupy his assigned post on the Cerro del Borrego in time, so that the attack was deferred till the next day—ORTEGA being ordered to attack the right flank of the enemy, but ORTEGA was surprised in the early morning, so that the Mexican troops in vain looked for the arrival of his division. The French maintained their positions, and even attacked, but the column was repulsed. Amongst the wounded was Gen. TAPIA, who received a slight injury in the foot. Hence ZARAGOZA, fearing a fatal result, retired to El Ingenio, to await the enemy if they dare to continue the offensive.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The latest news from Mexico represents the French as still encamped at Orizaba, and maintaining an uncertain and dangerous communication with Vera Cruz. For instance, near La Tejeria, the Guerrilla Chief, CARBAJAL, surprised the second division of a French convoy, killing the escort and burning seventeen wagons; also carrying off the mules in addition to two hundred more that he had previously captured. The explosion of the ammunition of the convoy added greatly to the slaughter and confusion. When the news arrived at Vera Cruz it caused the greatest alarm, and in order to rescue the convoy, a number of negroes from Martinique were landed from the ships; but the convoy, instead of advancing, returned to Vera Cruz. CARBAJAL's band had since dispersed, and the stage from Orizaba had arrived without any incident, on the 29th, but the stage which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba was detained by the Liberals and carried to Jalapa. GONZALES ORTEGA, LEAVA, CARBAJAL, and others, were in the neighborhood of Orizaba, intending to attack that town.

The City of Alvarado had repented of its adhesion to ALMONTE, and had returned to its allegiance, so that the Supreme Constituion, which carried a number of Revolutionists down to Alvarado, found the port closed to it, and consequently returned to Vera Cruz.

In the meantime ALMONTE is puzzled where to find the sinews of war, and has therefore ordered an issue of 700,000 national bills; 100,000 are of the denomination of 50 cents; 100,000 of $1; 200,000 for two reals, and 300,000 for one real, which are to pass in all the republic as a legal tender.

All Vera Cruz was thrown into an uproar on the circulation of this news; the storekeepers closed their establishments, including the provision stores, upon which the Governor of the Department, asserting that he could not allow the people to perish of hunger, ordered the stores to be opened, threatening to punish as a disturber of order the owner of any store who should refuse to obey. ALMONTE also vows vengeance against those who circulate reports favorable to the Liberals, and is resolved to make an example of the first he catches.

The newspaper, *The True Echo of Europe*, publishes in a recent number the following:

"PRONUNCIAMIENTO OF BUITRON.—In the official department our readers will see the pronunciamento and adhesion to the declaration of CORDOBA, drawn up by the forces commanded by the brave and enthusiastic Gen. BUITRON, under the shadow of the capital, and with which he keeps in constant check the Juarist Government."

This accounts for the movements of ZARAGOZA, who appears to have left his camp with extreme haste, having, it is said, received dispatches from the capital at midnight, and by an early hour of the following morning he had all his troops in motion. TAPIA, the reactionary General, in his report says that previous to this movement he found ZARAGOZA encamped on the Hacienda of Tecomalucan, TAPIA, by advice to his own troops, had a French battalion and five companies of the Chasseurs of Vincennes. Some skirmishing ensued, but it was intended merely as a reconnoissance and to provoke convoy, and to threaten or surprise the next day. ZARAGOZA made a retrograde movement toward Acultzingo. He estimates the army of ZARAGOZA at eight thousand men, with 30 pieces of artillery. Amongst the troops was the division of Guanajuato, which was the only one that garrisoned the capital, so that he considered it nearly total disturbance had occurred in the City of Mexico.

COTOS, after an interview with SANTA ANNA, at St. Thomas, has returned, with his companions, to Mexico, only ZULOAGA remaining behind. Gen. MARQUEZ, who commanded the expedition of love steamers against, a few years ago, was seized in Vera Cruz by the United States vessels of war on this station, and placed at the disposal of ALMONTE, Minister of that Government. MARQUEZ was besieged on the land side by Col. MEJIAS, and blockaded by the French squadron, so that its speedy surrender was anticipated.

According to the Almonte papers, all the districts of the Sierra de Querataro had followed the example of Gen. TOMAS MEJIA and his troops, having sent in their adhesion to the plan of Cordoba. A son of MARIANO LEGRA had been arrested near Vera Cruz for traveling with a false passport. ALMONTE's Minister of Foreign Relations is a native of Puente Principe.

It is well known that the Captain-General is an ardent advocate for a French alliance, and that his friendship for the illustrious inmates of the Tuileries induces him to take a lively interest in the success of their arms in Mexico. Accordingly, when the Spanish mail steamer brought the intelligence that PRIM's proceedings had merited and obtained the full approval of O'DONNELL's Ministry, the Duke DE LA TORRE announced his intention to return at once to Madrid, leaving his position to be occupied till the arrival of a successor, by the General second in command. The fact is, he finds himself between two opinions. The climate of this island does not agree with him, and still less can the constitution of the Spanish veteran, while the brilliant laurels of Prim present themselves in striking contrast with the monotony of tropical life. There remain, he says to himself, O'DONNELL's policy, who seems to forget the lamentable end of the FERDINAND VII., one of the wisest of Spain's Kings, and who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, kept Spain free from all "entangling alliances." But the office SAN ROQUE holds is the highest and most lucrative in the gift of the Spanish crown, and PRIM, instead of giving us money takes it from us. His urbanity and courtliness of manner has made him a favorite with our upper-ten, and of course with their humble imitators, the people, with large pretensions and slender purses. In this respect he favorably compares with his predecessor, CONCHA, who had a great deal of the rough soldier about him. Of CONCHA they tell a laughable story. On one occasion some of the principal men of Havana formed a troop of volunteer cavalry, and as a special honor he undertook to drill them, but soon losing his temper he proceeded to abuse his recruits like a drill sergeant, whereupon the corps was disbanded. SERRANO left, however, deveiled his determination, and announced his intention to remain, in consequence of some memorials remonstrating against his departure. The following was promulgated by the Rector of the University:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The subscribers, inhabitants of city, owners of real estate, merchants, lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, &c., &c., have heard with sincere regret that your Excellency is resolved to give up the command of this Captain-Generalship and embark for Spain within a few days; and we pause to earnestly beg your Excellency to desist from this intention which grieves all of us, and to sacrifice on the altar of the country's welfare, which loves and appreciates you, those motives of vexation which you may have for abandoning it.

Your Excellency has governed Cuba well; you have known how to captivate universal esteem by your abnegation, your amability, your conciliating and equitable character, and your elevated views. Your Excellency ought not to leave your work undecided at least of your own accord, above all, when the period of your command must soon expire, when the dangerous circumstances through which we are passing make it more and more necessary to have a Governor of the distinguished qualities which are united in your Excellency.

We believe that it will be noble and great on the part of your Excellency to stay with us at this last moment, acquiring thus a greater claim to the gratitude and remembrance of the love and respect which we pender for you.

We, therefore, pray your Excellency to listen to our requests, that you will not cut our reasons, not only in the goodness of your intellectual heart, also, in that of your gentlemanly sentiments, and we are certain you will not make us suffer regrets for your absence, by disregarding our respectful petition.

We are, your Excellency, with the highest consideration and the most refined attention, your attached humble servants, &c.

Among the signatures are those of ten Counts and of many well-known persons. Several of the expressions are rather what we are accustomed to see in addresses to the sovereign than in one to a subject however great his merits; but tastes will not admit of discussion. Of course the newspapers assign any motive but the true one for so abrupt a departure—the damp weather, and I know not what. Whom they expect to deceive, unless themselves and cousins, I cannot surmise, for there is not a person here but at once specifies as sole cause the irritation at PRIM's conduct being approved at Madrid. Judging from the facility with which he changed his mind, one is inclined to suspect it as a demonstration intended for LOUIS NAPOLEON, in order to prove his disrelish of the abandonment of the French alliance.

It is amusing to notice the pertinacity with which the Havana journals strive to alarm all the former Spanish colonies of America, on the subject of subjugation by the United States. One writer gravely instructs us that the present contest in the States, which has shaken the world to its basis, is merely a slight military essay to try their strength before undertaking the great work of conquering all South America. Of course that Americans are guided by the precepts of Christian polity, and have no desire to pursue a career of conquest, is not even hinted at, but the capability of the Spanish-American countries to resist such invasion is discussed and decided to be insufficient.

The census returns give the following as the population of Havana; whites, 126,896; free colored, 35,264; slaves, 29,013; liberated Africans, 2,423; total colored population, 66,680; total population, 205,712. In the year 1810 the population was 96,000, so that in 52 years the number of inhabitants has a little more than doubled, whereas, in the 80 years between 1700 and 1810, the population increased from 44,000 to 96,000. At the first mentioned date New-York had only a population of 33,000 souls, and the City of Mexico in 1820, with 176,000 inhabitants, held the first place among the cities of America. At that period the white population of Havana was two-fifths of the whole; now it is nearly seven-tenths.

DON JOSE DE LA SUA, a gentleman well known to all Cuba, died a short time since. As a token of respect, the University and schools were closed for three days.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Columbus on Friday last, and elected SAM MEDARY as President. Judge RANNEY was nominated as Supreme Judge, W. W. ARMSTRONG as Secretary of State, and MR. CADWALLADER as School Commissioner. A long address and series of resolutions were submitted and adopted. The following exhibit the spirit of the whole:

3. That the Abolition Party, by their denunciation of the President whenever he has manifested a conservative spirit, by their atrocious defamation of our Generals who were exposing their lives for their country, and who needed and merited its hearty support, and by their acts and declarations tending to promote insubordination in our armies, and a want of confidence in their commanders, and by their persistent representation of all conservative men in the loyal States as sympathizers with the rebels, have given imminent aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and encouraged them to hope for ultimate success.

4. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts, that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops unless the war be carried on for purposes of emancipation. When the nation is straining every nerve, and pouring out its blood and treasure like water to preserve its existence, it is monstrous that a conditional Unionism that places Abolitionism above the Constitution, and the success of a party above the integrity of the Republic, should thus rear its head in high places, and seek to dictate the conduct of the war.

Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and RANNEY both made characteristic speeches. The former gentleman, in the course of his violent harangue, said with reference to Congress:

"The legislation of that body has been legislation for the Almighty African, from the prayer in the morning, (we are a pious body—we open with prayer) —from the prayer with which the Senate and House are opened down to the last act of the session, it is negro Senate, the City of Washington, during the last three weeks, has been converted into one grand hospital. Every church, except one for each denomination, has been seized for hospital purposes; and while the sanctuaries of the ever-living God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—not the God of the Abolitionists—but the new God whose gospel is written in the new Bible of Abolition, but the sanctuaries of the God of our fathers, are desecrated, while there have been seized for hospital purposes, every theatre, every public building, every place of amusement from the highest to the lowest, the local responsible and the most decent, from the Senate where Freedom entertains her last hope, down to the vilest saloon, where the vilest prostitute and the vilest wretch that ever disgraced humanity, have been dragged, in order that there might be room for the wounded and the dying of the Abolition armies; and from every part of the country, from all these Democratic valleys, where the thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men who went to war for the Constitution, and that the Union could be restored, and who are suffering from wounds inflicted by the enemy in front, and by disease, which has been developed, which has been engendered by the exposure of the camp, and by the privations which they have undergone, I speak of the privations of which they complain, and the sufferings which they endure, and the deaths which they die, in consequence of the want of proper attention in the hospitals."

Fire.

Not very far from this city is a building in which 1,000 restless slaves, "contrabands" they are called, daily receive the army rations. A hundred thousand times a day are white men the paid treasury department of the rebel government, while the negro is still working as a mere beast of burden, here he is idle in shady dormitory, fat enough rations to make an ox a load of beef to eat. The stubborn white went out in patriotism—he neglected in the hospitals. These facts are not permitted by means of lightning to reach the people of the United States. The powers of the country are threatened with suppression if the half is given to the people.

Our public contemptibles are threatened by the party whom, not many years ago, bore upon their banners free speech and free press, and now, day by day, exercise the rein of the Government from your knowledge.

—*Boston Bulletin.*

The base ball game between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Bowdoin Club, of Boston, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 29 against 18.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SUMNER'S CORPS.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of killed and wounded so far as known in this regiment:

Casualties from June 25, 1862—Wounded.

Robt. Greives, Co. H—severely.
Geo. Bancroft, Co. H—hand, slightly.
Josiah Armington, Co. H—hand, severely.
Neil McCafferty, Co. H—hand, severely.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Sergt. Jas. Ford, Co. A—hand, severely.
Corp. Jas. Hibbard, Co. B—neck, slightly.
Jas. Bishop, Co. A—side, slightly.
F. H. Noble, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Ryder, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Geo. P. Cate, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Chas. Hussey, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Julius Eschner, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Fred. Kleeby, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Balthazar Wagner, Co. B—hand, severely.
Christian Wagner, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Joseph Faber, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Chas. Arnold, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Corp. Christian Brettnawer, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Conrad Setbel, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Wm. Frank, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Gustav Kawell, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Philip Gilbert, Co. B—leg, slightly.
John Harrison, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Joseph Wroid, Co. D—neck, severely.
Joseph Nogell, Co. C—leg, severely.
Corp. Chas. F. Curtis, Co. D—neck, slightly.
J. J. O'Connell, Co. D—leg, severely.
Richard Duffin, Co. D—arm, severely.
1st Lieut. Jas. J. Lowell, Co. C—abdomen, mortally.
2d Lieut. Henry L. Patten, Co. E—leg, severely.
Joseph Bent, Co. E—leg, severely.
Edw. P. Gleason, Co. E—head, severely.
John McGovern, Co. E—head, severely.
Jas. McGregor, Co. E—arm, slightly.
George Smith, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
1st Lieut. Augustus Miller, Co. F—leg, slightly.
Sergt. McGuire, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Corp. Powers, Co. F—hand, slightly.
—— De Forest, Co. F—groin, slightly.
Sergt. M. McKay, Co. G—hand, severely.
Corp. W. A. Johnston, Co. G—thigh, severely.
Corp. F. S. Allen, Co. G—leg, severely.
Wm. Casey, Co. D—face, slightly.
Byers D. Chase, Co. C—testicles, slightly.
John Goodwin, Co. C—ankle, slightly.
Sergt. Wm. Bowen, Co. C—hand, severely.
David Reed, Co. C—hand, severely.
David Sheerin, Co. H—side, slightly.
John McKenna, Co. H—neck, slightly.
Samuel Gerow, Co. H—thigh, severely.
Cornelius Meashan, Co. H—hand, severely.
John Sherman, Co. H—ankle, slightly.
1st Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, Co. F—arm, severely.
Sergt. A. J. Bates, Co. F—hand and thigh, severely.
Corp. Sammerhays, Co. I—foot, slightly.
John Delany, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Richard Brooks, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Charles Goodwin, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Frank McNamara, Co. I—shoulder, slightly.
James M. Rempore, Co. I—leg, severely.
Sergt. P. J. Cannavar, Co. K—leg, severely.
Samuel Locke, Co. K—knee, severely.
Capt. Lagarde, Co. K—knee, severely.
Geo. Hunter, Co. K—leg, severely.
Corp. Hughes, Co. K—leg, severely.
Chas. W. Bates, Co. K—leg, severely.
George W. Kehn—face, slightly.
Joseph H. Parker, Co. K—thigh, slightly.
John R. Hines, Co. K—foot, slightly.
James W. Bryde, Co. K—legs, slightly.
Total, 65.

Killed.

James Hunts, Co. I.
Sergt. A. L. Holmes, Co. K.
Sergt. Theodore Coupof, Co. K.
Total, 3.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Thomas Duggan, Co. A—killed.
Col. E. C. Charles—missing.
Dennis Leary, Co. A—wounded.
Samuel Ferguson, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. G. H. Smith, Co. B—thigh, slightly.
Corp. Jackson Ray, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Patrick Murphy, Co. B—finger, slightly. (missing.)
Barney Flanagan, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Tharp, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Diamond, Co. D—missing.
Patrick Sheehan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Timothy Keenan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Wm. Wilson, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Maher, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Hazlett, Co. G—wounded, severely.
John Monaghan, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Thos. Delaney, Co. H—wounded.
Augustus Saner, Co. H—wounded.
Michael Queenan, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Chaffler, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Lane, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Wolf, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. McCauley, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Nolan, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Rinwald, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Brennen, Co. I—wounded.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. K—wounded.
John Noonan, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Reilly, Co. K—wounded.
John Kelly, Co. K—wounded.
Total killed, 5; wounded, 32—aggregate, 36.

Lieut. G. W. Scott, Acting Aid of Gen. Caldwell—leg, slightly.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Major Henry J. How—killed.
Jonathan Hudson—killed.
Volney P. Chase—killed.
George Mace, Co. C—killed.
First Lieut. David Lee, Co. E—killed.
Edward McGuire, Co. E—killed.
Edwin C. Richardson, Co. E—killed.
Corporal Lyman Blashington, Co. F—killed.
Thomas Walsh, Co. F—killed.
Lewis Westacott, Co. F—killed.
Henry Bacott, Co. G—killed.
James O'Connell, Co. G—killed.
Sergt. Mc——, Co. G—killed.
George R. White, Co. G—killed.
John Smith, Co. H—killed.
Thomas H. Smith, Co. H—killed.
Edwin P. Stanley, Co. H—killed.
Philip R. Guinea, Co. I—killed.
Corporal A. P. Souras, Co. K—killed.
Corporal John Carroll, Co. K—killed.
Col. F. W. Hinks—wounded slightly in thigh.
Capt. Patrick Dunn, Co. A—head, slightly.
Edward Murphy, Co. A—hip, slightly.
Warren R. Raley, Co. A—leg, slightly.
James Porter, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
James Boots, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
John C. Collis, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
Thomas Bridges, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Sergeant Frederick Cross, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Corporal S. A. S. Mitchell, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Aaron Carson, Co. B—hand, slightly.
George W. Parris, Co. C—leg, severely.
Sergeant Wm. Stone, Co. C—leg, slightly.
D. W. Bryant, Co. C—leg, slightly.
Charles Wright, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Thomas Murphy, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Sergeant B. Cleary, Co. E—ankle, slightly.
Acting Color Sergt. Peter O'Rourke, Co. E—groin, slightly.
Sergt. Dennis Gullfoyle, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Dennis Barry, Co. E—scalp, slightly.
Michael McGee, Co. E—scalp, severely.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. E—leg, severely.
William Gallagher, Co. E—leg, slightly.
Edward Dogherty, Co. E—arm, severely.
Michael Murphy, Co. E—arm, severely.
R. Neaty, Co. E—arm, severely.
Peter Manning, Co. E—arm, severely.
Hugh Deane, Co. E—arm, severely.
Corporal Chas. O'Neill, Co. F—arm, severely.
Corporal Wm. F. Bixby, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
A. G. Page, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Wm. Gardner, Co. F—face, slightly.
Harrison E. Cone, Co. F—foot, partially.
Sergt. W. Green, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Alexander Marin, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Robert W. Putnam, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Capt. Chas. R. Dakin, Co. G—shoulder, severely.
James Conolly, Co. G—hand, slight.
Charles F. Jenkins, Co. G—arm, slight.
John Egan, Co. G—hand, slight.
Luke Kelly, Co. G—arm, slightly.
John Mann, Co. G—leg, severely.
Joseph Mason, Co. G—arm, severely.
Denis O'Connor, Co. G—arm, severely.
Michael O'Neil, Co. G—arm, severely.
Sergt. Nolan, Co. G—arm, severely.
Sergt. Chas. H. Andrews, Co. H—lungs and hand, severely.
Sergeant George F. Shaw, Co. H—side, mortal.
Charles G. Andrews, Co. H—side, mortal.
William G. Andrews, Co. H—thigh, severely.
Sergeant Adjutant, Co. H—hand, severely.
Frederick Martin, Co. H—ankle, severely.
Chas. W. Mann, Co. H—side, severely.
John Russell, Co. H—side and arm, severely.
Sergeant W. Thompson, Co. H—arm, severely.
George A. Tuck, Co. H—arm, severely.
First Sergt. Dilver Haygood, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
J. McKessic, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Daniel P. Hoover, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
John H. Smith, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
Edward Powers, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
William Burbank, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
John M. Henry, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
C. H. Knox, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Patrick Monaghan, Co. I—wounded.
George H. Stevens, Co. I—wounded.
Daniel Bailey, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ansell, D. Ware, Co. K—foot, slightly.
Robert Williams, Co. K—neck, slightly.
Robert Handley, Co. K—thigh, severely.
William H. McKenny, Co. K—arm, severely.
Thomas Greire, Co. K—thigh, severely.
Sergt. S. Hicks, Co. K—hand, severely.
Frank D. Lewis, Co. K—leg, severely.
Killed, 23; Wounded, 73; Total, 96.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Killed.

David Ellis, Co. A.
John Spencer, Co. A.
John Myers, Co. ——.
John Redd, Co. D.
John Straus, Co. D.
John Wainer, Co. D.
Freeman Francis, Co. D.
William Ash, Co. E.

Wounded.

1st Lt. Chas. Hunt, Co. A—F. Rowe, Co. F.
J. W. Bukes, Co. A.—B. Isham, Co. F.
James Reile, Co. A.—Lt. C. Ingersol, Co. G.
Michael Schell, Co. A.—Corp. J. C. Shoals, Co. G.
J. Wiles, Co. A.—A. Sarrowas, Co. G.
G. Palmer, Co. B.—C. H. Olts, Co. G.
H. Smedley, Col. B.—J. Western, Co. G.
Geo. W. Forbles, Co. B.—D. S. Cole, Co. G.
A. Werden, Co. C.—F. Young, Co. G.
R. Vanetickle, Co. C.—Sergt. McCracken, Co. G.
H. Hartshorn, Co. C.—A. Burseig, Co. G.
Corp. P. Fox, Co. C.—J. M. Nasser, Co. G.
W. Hafter, Co. C.—Corp. P. M. Blackman, Co. I.
J. M. Lane, Co. C.—J. Mason, Co. I.
Corp. P. Austen, Co. D.—B. Mason, Co. I.
J. C. Gladenough, Co. D.—G. Whitley, Co. I.
F. Yeadan, Co. D.—J. B. Ashley, Co. I.
H. Thompson, Co. D.—G. O. Collins, Co. I.
A. A. Kennerty, Co. D.—N. J. Clements, Co. I.
J. Reach, Co. D.—Sergt. M. A. Abee, Co. K.
F. Arnold, Co. D.—C. Bockmey, Co. K.
A. Pratt, Co. E.—T. Fare, Co. K.
Sergt. A. McDonald, Co. E.—N. Kinney, Co. K.
Sergt. S. W. Babcock, Co. F.—S. Sweezy, Co. K.
Corp. H. Fleig, Co. F.—L. Tuthill, Co. K.
G. O. Cole, Co. F.—A. Wheaton, Co. K.

Missing.

J. Clark, Co. A.—Sergt. G. Henderson, Co. G.
Samuel Fitchett, Co. A.—A. H. Barton, Co. G.
J. Jones, Co. A.—J. Hansford, Co. G.
A. McMiller, Co. A.—W. S. Smith, Co. G.
W. McKay, Co. A.—W. S. Barry, Co. G.
Lewis Wey, Co. A.—R. Noble, Co. G.
F. Burnitt, Co. B.—C. W. Fulmer, Co. G.
G. Lockwood, Co. D.—J. Cleveland, Co. G.
S. Rawson, Co. D.—J. Harris, Co. G.
L. McCauley, Co. D.—William Booth, Co. I.
J. Storey, Co. D.—Corp. W. Churchill, Co. K.
Corp. B. Richards, Co. E.—A. Hills, Co. K.
H. Cummings, Co. E.—H. Hilld, Co. K.
Wm. Underwood, Co. F.—D. Mause, Co. K.
J. Young, Co. G.

Killed, 10; wounded, 51; Total, 67.

ARTILLERY OF RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Casualties from June 26 to July 5—Capt. Hazzard's Battery.

Capt. Hazzard, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. O'Neill, wounded severely—leg.
Sergt. O'Neill, 2d, wounded severely—leg.
Sergt. Brennan, wounded severely—leg and arm.
Sergt. Brennan, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Tenney, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. Murphy, wounded severely—hand.
Sergt. Harvey, wounded severely—cheek.

Capt. Pettit's Battery.

Sergt. George Barlow, wounded slightly—head.
Sergt. Charles J. Gates, wounded slightly—face and hand.
Sergt. Peter Farrell, wounded slightly—ankle.
Sergt. Geo. W. Pettit, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Edward Hagan, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Archibald Campbell, wounded slightly—hip.

ARTILLERY OF SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Casualties on June 29, 30, and July 1, 1862.

Sergt. John H. Hammond, wounded severely—thigh and arm.
Sergt. Wm. Slocum, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. James Cooper, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Simon M. Sidelinger, wounded severely—side.
Corp. Michael Hart, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Michael Kelly, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Peter, wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. Geo. Masters, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Hugh Mclean, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. John Skeet, wounded severely—shoulder.
Corp. Patrick McCarthy, wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. John Simpson, wounded severely—thigh.
Total 13.

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, BURNS' BRIGADE.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS, Commanding Brigade, wounded in cheek.
Corp. Healy, Co. A, wounded—shoulder and arm.
Martin McPeak, Co. A, wounded—slightly.
John Gallagher, Co. F—killed.
Corp. Faddin, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. Taner, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Weiters, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Fitzpatrick, Co. C—wounded—arm.
Thos. J. Burns, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Corp. Dogherty, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Wm. Walsh, Co. C, wounded—knee and hip.
C. McLinchey, Co. C, wounded—hand.
Lieut. McHugh, Co. D, wounded—head.
Sergt. McCabe, Co. D, wounded—back.
Charles McIlraine, Co. D, wounded—leg.
Lieut. Lovett, Co. E, wounded slightly—arm.
Sergt. Devlin, Co. E, wounded slightly—elbow.
Capt. Thompson, Co. F, wounded—foot.
John Egan, Co. F, wounded—chest.
Wm. Hughes, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Wm. Clarke, Co. F, wounded—slightly.
Hugh Lynch, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Sergt. Murphy, Co. F, wounded—hand.
Daniel McDonagh, Co. G—killed.
James Collins, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. McKean, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. McNamee, Co. G, wounded—back.
Wm. Smiley, Co. G, wounded—breast.
Pat. Newlin, Co. G, wounded—head.
James Scott, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. Reily, Co. H, wounded—arm.
James Donohoe, Co. H, wounded—side.
James Dever, Co. H, wounded—foot.
Tim. McNamee, Co. H, wounded—head.
Wm. Gartman, Co. I, mortally wounded—breast.
John Pendervile, Co. I, wounded—hand.
Cyrus Ainsley, Co. K, wounded—head.
Corp. Flynn, Co. E, wounded—foot.
John Smith, Co. E, wounded—face.
Edward Ford, Co. E, wounded—leg.
Total killed, 6; wounded, 34. Aggregate, 40.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Frederick Speak, Co. A—killed.
Henry C. Palmer, Co. C—killed.
Samuel Eck, Co. F—killed.
Wickam Harding, Co. D—killed.
Robert M. King, Co. D—killed.
James A. Fulton, Co. I—killed.
Isaac A. Campbell, Co. I—killed.
Wm. Blackburne, Co. I—killed.
John Stevenson, Co. I—killed.
Michael Campbell, Co. E—killed.
Patrick Shay, Co. E—killed.
John Lee, Co. A—wounded in thigh.
Charles Robinson, Co. A—arm.
Samuel Strickler, Co. A—chest.
John Kay, Co. A—groin.
Corp. Henry Painsinger, Co. I—hip.
William Yates, Co. I—wrist.
Thomas McRae, Co. I—chest.
Charles W. Smith, Co. I—arm.
George Hunter, Co. I—testis.
John McClain, Co. I—thigh.
Wm. H. Comfort, Co. C—groin.
Wm. W. Smith, Co. C—head.
Charles Weinert, Co. C—arm.
Corp. Edward Leibson, Co. C—wrist.
Urish Rollision, Co. D—hip.
Corp. Wm. Quinn, Co. D—groin.
Color Sergt. Daniels, Co. D—arm.
John Stanffer, Co. E—foot.
William Raming, Co. F—thigh.
Clayton Tupper, Co. G—hand.
Benjamin Ehler, Co. G—hand.
George Bryan, Co. E—arm.
Jacob Lindes, Co. E—hand.
Killed, 11; wounded, 23. Total, 34.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Wm. Steinmetz, Co. L—thigh.
Henry Dougherty, Co. L—leg.
Joseph Rehner, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—killed.
Isaac Scully, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—thigh.
Corp. Jacob McMahon, Co. M—breast.
Samuel Daniels, Co. A—killed.
Joseph Burns, Co. A—finger.
A. Fricker, Co. A—hand.
Corp. Wm. Houric, Co. B—missing.
John Ac'thompson, Co. B—foot.
Sergt. Wilbur F. Waterop, Co. B—killed.
John C. Barnes—killed.
Galden Hertz, Co. B—killed.
Thomas Simmins, Co. B—ankle.
John Griffith, Co. B—neck.
John Nugent, Co. B—head.
George Lilly, Co. B—arm.
Andrew Lloyd, Co. C—reported dead.
William Mullen, Co. C—thigh.
Henry Wallack, Co. C—shoulder.
Samuel Allwey, Co. C—shoulder.
John Lightfoot, Co. D—neck.
Albert G. Smith, Col. E—head.
George B. Gelnit, Co. E—head.
William S. Kehn, Co. E—head.
William Shoer, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. Charles Cornet, Co. F—jaw.
Jacob Smanlz, Co. F—killed.
Goddrey Shubin, Co. G—killed.
Francis Judge, Co. G—arm.
Christian Shafer, Co. G—wrist.
Garrick Mallory, Co. H—arm and thigh.
Robert Livingston, Co. H—wrist and thigh.
Albert Lovelige, Co. H—finger.
Thomas Ryan, Co. H—finger.
George Elmer, Co. H—finger.
Jones M. Chapman, Co. H—leg.
Freeman Wilmer, Co. H—leg.
John Macbeth, Co. H—leg.
William Whalon, Co. H—leg.
Thomas Mallory, Co. K—leg.
Corp. Patrick Dryer, Co. K—thigh.
Denis Kelley, Co. K—leg.
Newton W. Smith, Co. L—breast.
James Milligan, Co. L—side.
John Carey, Co. L—leg.
Joseph H. Drake, ——
Lawrence King, Co. L—leg.
George W. Bedell, Co. M—
Sergt. Albert Hoffman, Co. M—
Lieut. Col. Wynkoop, Co. ——
Sergt. Albert Hoffman, Co. ——
John McGregor, Co. ——
Jesse Anderson, Co. ——
James Campbell, Co. ——
William Newling, Co. N—leg.
Nicholas Johnston, Co. E—killed.
George Meyers, Co. E—abdomen.
George Price, Co. E—foot.
Adolph Keisel, Co. E—foot.
Lieut. Smith, Co. E—foot.
Thomas Cunningham, Co. F—back.
Chas. F. Russell, Co. F—foot.
Henry Gordon, Co. F—side.
Oliver Enfield, Co. F—arm and side.
Robert Walker, Co. F—head.
Killed, 15; wounded, 58. Total, 68.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Sergt.-Maj. James W. Sunderland—wounded.
Capt. Chas. McGarrick, Co. B—killed.
Corp. John G. Lesson, Co. F—wounded, slight.
John B. Nicholas, Co. F—wounded, slight.
Ayres Taylor, Co. B—killed.
Joseph S. Rosers, Co. B—killed.
Chas. L. A. Sister, Co. B—killed.
Wm. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Chas. Keiter, Co. B—wounded.
Philip F. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Ellis J. Hall, Co. B—wounded.
John W. Wise, Co. E—wounded.
James Harris, Co. E—wounded.
John F. McFarland, Co. E—wounded.
Abraham Myers, Co. E—wounded.
Thomas Piotte, Co. E—wounded.
Joseph E. Wright, Co. E—wounded.
Frederick Miller, Co. C—killed.
John A. Robb, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. Michael Cauie, Co. C—wounded.
Sergt. Albert Hutchinson, Co. C—wounded.
Daniel Bakes, Co. C—wounded.
Albert H. Hoover, Co. C—wounded.
Joseph

Sergt. Enoch Cle. Schuylkill—wounded.
Capt. Wm. Dunn, Co. E—wounded.
Peter Hartmeister, Co. E—wounded.
Augustus Sassack, Co. E—wounded.
Chas. Wagler, Co. I—wounded.
Theodor Poch, Co. I—wounded.
Adolf Gratzel, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Steinhelber, Co. K—wounded.
Bernhardt Barsch, Co. K—wounded.
Frank Kissl, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Hesse, Co. K—wounded.
Chas. Hoehn—wounded.
Reinhe Assig, Co. K—wounded.
Frank. Reisl, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Wenzel—wounded.
Magen Hoch, Co. K—wounded.

A recapitulation of the killed and wounded in Sumner's Corps gives the following total, enumerating those among the missing and unknown, and including those in Gen. Pearon's, already published in the TIMES: Killed, 315; wounded, 1,561; total, 1,876.

GOUCH'S DIVISION—HOWE'S BRIGADE.

FIRST-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

George Stein, Co. F—dead.
Lieut. Kern, Co. I—back. Co. C—head, slightly.

NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Corp. Henry Stout, Co. B.
Serg. John Orbin, Co. D.
Jacob Orbin, Co. D.
Philip Bowman, Co. D.
Jacob Volmer, Co. D.
Francis Dawrey, Co. D.

Wounded and Missing.

Capt. J. W. Beamish, Co. A—slightly.
Wm. H. Orr, Co. A—slightly.
Geo. Hoffman, Co. A—severely.
Sergt. H. Upfold, Co. A—severely.
S. Graham, Co. A—severely.
Sergt. Jos. Lauterbacker, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. C. Schreiber, Co. C—slightly.
F. Bleichert, Co. C—mortally.
J. Sengstein, Co. D—severely.
Geo. Schaffer, Co. D—severely.
Corp. W. Abendroth, Co. D—severely.
M. Tapan, Co. C—severely.
H. Bleichert, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Jos. Schaffer, Co. C—slightly.
H. Wilhelm, Co. C—severely.
J. Wurtz, Co. D—missing.
J. Prokush, Co. D—missing.
M. Brunner, Co. D—missing.
G. Hayward, Co. E—slightly.
Jacob Kemmerlein, Co. E—slightly.
B. Heller, Co. E—slightly.
J. Wasser, Co. E—severely.
C. Backenberger, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. F. Mehrnieyer, Co. D—mortally.
Killed, 15; wounded, 41; missing, 1. Total, 56.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Mal. John Poland.
Henry F. Cooke, Co. D.
John C. Hershman, Co. E.
Corp. Alex. Bothwell, Co. F.
1st Lieut. Thos. Money, Co. K.

Wounded and Missing.

1st Lieut. Wm. Boyd, acting Adj't—slightly.
Capt. Thos. Hockenbury, Co. A—severely.
Frank Hart, Co. A—slightly.
S. Gillespie, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Thos. Loughrey, Co. B—slightly.
J. Connelly, Co. D—slightly.
H. Frey, Co. D—slightly.
Sergt. Jos. Thomas, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. Wm. G. Dill, Co. E—slightly.
T. Morris, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. John T. Gray, Co. F—severely.
J. Barker, Co. F—severely.
Corp. C. D. F—severely.
J. Keifer, Co. F—severely.
J. McIlwell, Co. F—severely.
Corp. James Porter, Co. F—slightly.
Wm. Webb, Co. A.
Geo. W. Vale, Co. A.
Pat. Curran, Co. E—slight.
Corp. C. H. Warren, Co. E.
Alfred Bowman, Co. E.
Sergt. H. Phillips, Co. G.
Corp. Hank, Co. K.
Killed, 27; wounded, 148; missing, 23—Total, 198.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following is an official list of casualties in the Irish Brigade, during the actions at Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Glen Dale and Malvern Hill:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Corp. Sgt. Doyle, Co. A, at Nelson's Farm.
Michael Courtney, Co. B, at Nelson's Farm.
Patrick Horgan, Co. C, at Savage's.
Dennis Riordan, Co. K, at Savage's.
Patrick Courtney, Co. C, at Malvern.

Wounded.

James Dwyer, Co. B.
James Ryan, Co. B.
Corp. Mich. Mannigan, Co. C.
1st Lieut. John C. Foley, Co. D.
Corp. Jas. Burke, Co. H.
Thos. Quinlan, Co. H.
John Snell, Co. H.
John Farmer, Co. K.
John Sparis, Co. A.
Dennis Sheban, Co. B.
Martin Madden, Co. B.
Wm. Keefe, Co. B.
John Shea, Co. B.
John Kelly, Co. Esq. his ill.
Thos. Mallon, Co. C.
Jarret Hogg, Co. D.
Jas. Mannion, Co. D.
Robert Beard, Co. D.
1st Lieut. Wm. Read, Co. I.
John Cody, Co. C.
John Shea, Co. C.
Sergt. Patrick Hanrahan, Co. F.
John Nolan, Co. F.
Thomas Lannigan, Co. G.
Pat. Brennan, Co. —.
Sergt. James D. Finn, Co. H.

Missing.

Edward Daly, Co. H.
Bert. Hayes, Co. A.
John Rich, Sergeant, Company A.
James Quinn, Co. B.
Michael Driscoll, Co. B.
Pat. Casey, Co. B.
John Connolly, Co. B.
Corpl. Mutual Foy, Co. C.
Thos. Brennan, Co. C.
Peter Hogan, Co. C.
Wm. Lewis, Co. C.
John Fowler, Co. C.
Pat. Dolan, Co. D.
Pat. Welch, Co. D.
Pat. Brennan, Co. D.
Pat. Welsh, Co. D.
Pat. Morrath, Co. D.
Lawrence Lawless, Co. C.
Terrence Fits, Co. H.
Corp. William Burke, Co. H.
Daniel Chase, Sgt.
Solomon Kain, Co. C.
Daniel Brittain, Co. K.
Gottlieb Heed, Co. K.
John Schneider, Co. K.
Carl Schulters, Co. K.
Bernard Schultz, Co. K.

Left in Hospital at Savage's Station.

Capt. A Large, Co C—missing.
Corp. Isaac Bennet, Co. C—missing.
Peter Francis, Co C—missing.
Wm. Shiels, Co C—missing.
A. Flowers, Co. C—missing.
Saml. Hutchinson, Co. C—missing.
J. Southeron, Co. C—missing.

Killed, 10; wounded, 30; missing, 11. Total, 50.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. C. Vogel, Co. I.
Michael Quinn, Co. B.

Wounded and Missing.

Corp. Goudchaux, Co. A—severely.
——— Christmont, Co. A—severely.
Giacoli Diacono, Co. A—severely.
——— Prunello, Co. A—severely.
——— Pessé, Co. A—slightly.
Sergt. Hale, Co. E—severely.
C. Lawrence, Co. B—severely.
Sergt. Ritzen, Co. C—severely.
——— Farel, Co. C—severely.
——— Schmidt, Co. C—slightly.
Thos. Miller, Co. C—missing.
Capt. S. D. Moore, Co. D—severely.
L. Friedenberger, Co. D—severely.
L. Schaistleton, Co. D—severely.
——— Bertz, Co. D—slightly.
——— Schmidt, Co. D—slightly.
Ser. Ranker, Co. E—severely.
——— Denham, Co. H—severely.
——— G. Clandel, Co. I—severely.
——— Lanner, Co. I—severely.
Killed, 3; wounded, 42; missing, 1. Total, 46.

SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Geo. Vandewater, Co. A.
Eugene Schermann, Co. G.

Wounded.

Lt.-Col. Oscar V. Dayton—slightly.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Co. A—severely.
M. Murphy, Co. B—severely.
J. Brown, Co. B—severely.
W. L. Cross, Co. B—slightly.
J. Murphy, Co. B—slightly.
M. Meyer, Co. B—slightly.
T. Plunnet, Co. C—severely.
A. C. Young, Co. C—severely.
Corp. A. H. Brown, Co. E—severely.
Wm. Webb, Co. A.
Geo. W. Vale, Co. A.
Pat. Curran, Co. E—slight.
Corp. C. H. Warren, Co. E.
Alfred Bowman, Co. E.
Sergt. H. Phillips, Co. G.
Corp. Hank, Co. K.
Killed, 27; wounded, 148; missing, 23—Total, 198.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following is an official list of casualties in the Irish Brigade, during the actions at Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Glen Dale and Malvern Hill:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Corp. Sgt. Doyle, Co. A, at Nelson's Farm.
Michael Courtney, Co. B, at Nelson's Farm.
Patrick Horgan, Co. C, at Savage's.
Dennis Riordan, Co. K, at Savage's.
Patrick Courtney, Co. C, at Malvern.

Wounded.

James Dwyer, Co. B.
James Ryan, Co. B.
Corp. Mich. Mannigan, Co. C.
1st Lieut. John C. Foley, Co. D.
Corp. Jas. Burke, Co. H.
Thos. Quinlan, Co. H.
John Snell, Co. H.
John Farmer, Co. K.
John Sparis, Co. A.
Dennis Sheban, Co. B.
Martin Madden, Co. B.
Wm. Keefe, Co. B.
John Shea, Co. B.
John Kelly, Co. Esq. his ill.
Thos. Mallon, Co. C.
Jarret Hogg, Co. D.
Jas. Mannion, Co. D.
Robert Beard, Co. D.
1st Lieut. Wm. Read, Co. I.
John Cody, Co. C.
John Shea, Co. C.
Sergt. Patrick Hanrahan, Co. F.
John Nolan, Co. F.
James Gentz, Co. F.
Thomas Lannigan, Co. G.
Pat. Brennan, Co. —.
Sergt. James D. Finn, Co. H.

Missing.

Edward Daly, Co. H.
Bert. Hayes, Co. A.
John Rich, Sergeant, Company A.
James Quinn, Co. B.
Michael Driscoll, Co. B.
Pat. Casey, Co. B.
John Connolly, Co. B.
Corpl. Mutual Foy, Co. C.
Thos. Brennan, Co. C.
Peter Hogan, Co. C.
Wm. Lewis, Co. C.
John Fowler, Co. C.
Pat. Dolan, Co. D.
Pat. Welch, Co. D.
Pat. Brennan, Co. D.
Pat. Welsh, Co. D.
Pat. Morrath, Co. D.
Lawrence Lawless, Co. C.
Terrence Fits, Co. H.
Corp. William Burke, Co. H.
Daniel Chase, Sgt.
Solomon Kain, Co. C.
Daniel Brittain, Co. K.
Gottlieb Heed, Co. K.
John Schneider, Co. K.
Carl Schulters, Co. K.
Bernard Schultz, Co. K.

Left in Hospital at Savage's Station.

Capt. A Large, Co C—missing.
Corp. Isaac Bennet, Co. C—missing.
Peter Francis, Co C—missing.
Wm. Shiels, Co C—missing.
A. Flowers, Co. C—missing.
Saml. Hutchinson, Co. C—missing.
J. Southeron, Co. C—missing.

Killed, 10; wounded, 30; missing, 11. Total, 50.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. C. Vogel, Co. I.
Michael Quinn, Co. B.

Wounded and Missing.

Corp. Goudchaux, Co. A—severely.
——— Christmont, Co. A—severely.
Giacoli Diacono, Co. A—severely.
——— Prunello, Co. A—severely.
——— Pessé, Co. A—slightly.
Sergt. Hale, Co. E—severely.
C. Lawrence, Co. B—severely.
Sergt. Ritzen, Co. C—severely.
——— Farel, Co. C—severely.
——— Schmidt, Co. C—slightly.
Thos. Miller, Co. C—missing.
Capt. S. D. Moore, Co. D—severely.
L. Friedenberger, Co. D—severely.
L. Schaistleton, Co. D—severely.
——— Bertz, Co. D—slightly.
——— Schmidt, Co. D—slightly.
Ser. Ranker, Co. E—severely.
——— Denham, Co. H—severely.
——— G. Clandel, Co. I—severely.
——— Lanner, Co. I—severely.
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Eugene Schermann, Co. G.

Wounded.

Lt.-Col. Oscar V. Dayton—slightly.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Co. A—severely.
M. Murphy, Co. B—severely.
J. Brown, Co. B—severely.
W. L. Cross, Co. B—slightly.
J. Murphy, Co. B—slightly.
M. Meyer, Co. B—slightly.
T. Plunnet, Co. C—severely.
A. C. Young, Co. C—severely.
Corp. A. H. Brown, Co. E—severely.

Missing.

Wm. Webb, Co. A.
Geo. W. Vale, Co. A.
Pat. Curran, Co. E—slight.
Corp. C. H. Warren, Co. E.
Alfred Bowman, Co. E.
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Wounded.

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James Ryan, Co. B.
Corp. Mich. Mannigan, Co. C.
1st Lieut. John C. Foley, Co. D.
Corp. Jas. Burke, Co. H.
Thos. Quinlan, Co. H.
John Snell, Co. H.
John Farmer, Co. K.
John Sparis, Co. A.
Dennis Sheban, Co. B.
Martin Madden, Co. B.
Wm. Keefe, Co. B.
John Shea, Co. B.
John Kelly, Co. Esq. his ill.
Thos. Mallon, Co. C.
Jarret Hogg, Co. D.
Jas. Mannion, Co. D.
Robert Beard, Co. D.
1st Lieut. Wm. Read, Co. I.
John Cody, Co. C.
John Shea, Co. C.
Sergt. Patrick Hanrahan, Co. F.
John Nolan, Co. F.
James Gentz, Co. F.
Thomas Lannigan, Co. G.
Pat. Brennan, Co. —.
Sergt. James D. Finn, Co. H.

Missing.

Edward Daly, Co. H.
Bert. Hayes, Co. A.
John Rich, Sergeant, Company A.
James Quinn, Co. B.
Michael Driscoll, Co. B.
Pat. Casey, Co. B.
John Connolly, Co. B.
Corpl. Mutual Foy, Co. C.
Thos. Brennan, Co. C.
Peter Hogan, Co. C.
Wm. Lewis, Co. C.
John Fowler, Co. C.
Pat. Dolan, Co. D.
Pat. Welch, Co. D.
Pat. Brennan, Co. D.
Pat. Welsh, Co. D.
Pat. Morrath, Co. D.
Lawrence Lawless, Co. C.
Terrence Fits, Co. H.
Corp. William Burke, Co. H.
Daniel Chase, Sgt.
Solomon Kain, Co. C.
Daniel Brittain, Co. K.
Gottlieb Heed, Co. K.
John Schneider, Co. K.
Carl Schulters, Co. K.
Bernard Schultz, Co. K.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Masked and Fancy Dress Ball—The Four Sisters.

WALLACK'S.—Grand Ecossaise—Ireland as It Was.

BIRIOT'S GARDEN.—The Night Dancing.

WINTER GARDEN.—Fair Assembly.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 516 Broadway.—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ONION'S CREMORNE GARDENS.—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Ball, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nute—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours.—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Hall of Mechanics'—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY.—No. 749 Broadway.—"Gethsemane" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 9 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—No. 598 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish in another column a call for a meeting in Union-square on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to be composed of citizens of all parties who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The call is headed by Mayor OPDYKE, who will act as Chairman on the occasion. A Committee has been dispatched to Washington to invite President LINCOLN to be present, and there is a probability that his reply will be favorable.

A dispatch received late last night from Philadelphia announces the reception of a telegram from Gen. McCLELLAN, announcing that "all is quiet, we are rested; enemy has retreated." The inference drawn by the dispatch is that there has been neither battle, but this we consider doubtful.

Letters from our special correspondents with Gen. McCLELLAN'S army give interesting details of events up to the 8th. We also have advices from the rebel capital to the 7th, contained in extracts from the Richmond papers of that date. The rebel estimation of the condition of affairs on the Peninsula following the great battles, ending with the signal defeat of the rebel army at Malvern Hills, will be found highly interesting. We gather from these extracts that the rebels are anything but satisfied with the relative positions of the two armies.

Lieut. JACKSON, of Battery L, First Connecticut Artillery, writes to the Chief of Police at Hartford that in the "backward movement" he was sent with several men of Capt. HAZARD'S Battery back to spike the guns—the only one lost—which they successfully accomplished. During the fight of Wednesday the teamsters of two of the 8-inch guns ran away with the horses, and when word came to fall back, Gen. BARRY said they must spike the guns and leave them; but the boys said, "No, never, while we have hands to draw them!" and Company L, Capt. PERKINS, got a rope and hitched it to one, while Company K, Capt. AGER, followed with the other, and thus they drew them for over three miles, until they found teams to take their places.

A letter from an officer of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, dated July 6, says the command had arrived at Fortress Monroe. Gen. BURNSIDE, with an indefinite number of men, had gone to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, and would be placed on the right wing of the same. The Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiments remained at Newbern, where they would probably stay.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 7th inst., at which time there appears to have been very little change in the condition of affairs.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 30th ult.—five days later—have been received. There is little news of importance. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order directing all the banks in the Department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to them from the rebellious States, and all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; and that no checks or drafts shall be paid without a permit from him. The price of flour had advanced to $24 per bbl., and Gen. SHEPLEY, the Provost-Marshal, had in consequence issued an order fixing the price of bread. There was quite a stir in the cotton market, and advanced prices had brought forward samples which had been hidden away for a year or more. An order from Gen. BUTLER prohibits masters of vessels from taking colored persons away from the city, under penalty of imprisonment and confiscation. A Union meeting, which the *Delta* denominates large and enthusiastic, was held on the night of the 21st.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: "The army of Gen. CURTIS is now encamped at Des Arc, on the White River, awaiting supplies of provisions and forage. From gentlemen lately arrived from his camp, we learn that the condition of the *commissariat* has been somewhat exaggerated, food for the men not being so scarce as has been represented. Nevertheless, there is by no means an abundance of provisions, whilst much difficulty is met in obtaining provender for the horses, supplies of forage having given out. A train is to leave immediately, under a sufficient escort, to communicate with Gen. CURTIS, and carry relief to his army. The troops are represented to be in good spirits, though they cannot move against the enemy on account of the want above noted. It is thought as soon as his trains arrive, Gen. CURTIS will move down the river as far as St. Charles, or to a point where he can be reached by boats. No demonstrations of any importance or significance have been made recently by the Confederates, who have a small force at Searcy, and a larger one at Little Rock. The 'secesh' stories about the capture, surrender, capitulation, destruction, &c., of the Federals in Arkansas, have created considerable amusement in the Union camp."

Lieut. Col. FRAZY, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, reports exciting times in Jackson and Roane Counties, in Western Virginia. The houses of HENRY SHEPHERD, ABEL V. TYER, GEORGE DOANE, WM. HARRIS, LEITH ROGERS, all violent rebels, who had been detected in giving aid to a band of rangers, had been burned to the ground by way of punishment.

Gov. MORGAN has addressed a circular letter to every Supervisor in the State, urging the importance of immediate and energetic action in answering the call of the Government for more troops.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, below Philadelphia, was passed with an amendment directing a previous survey of the harbor of New-London and of Narragansett Bay, to ascertain their relative excellences for the location of a naval dépôt. The resolutions calling for further evidence and the documents connected with the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN, were passed. The bill amendatory of the Militia Law of 1795 was again considered, the question being on striking out the words "mother, wife and children," in the second section, which provides for freeing those persons of African descent employed by the Government. The proposal to strike out was rejected, and a proposition to intervene in aid of it is quite another. The one is safe and cheap—the other would be full of danger, and would involve England in enormous expense. England and France, moreover, can get along very well together while nothing but *talking* is to be done; but any attempt to *fight* side by side in a war with the United States, would utterly destroy the *entente cordiale* which now exists between them. Even the paltry Mexican quarrel has very nearly done so already.

Foreign Intervention Again.

We observe that Lord PALMERSTON has again repeated, for the fifth or sixth time, the declaration that the British Government have no thought of interfering or intervening in any way in American affairs. Some of our neighbors are disposed to cavil at his use of the words "*at present*" in this connection, insisting that, thus guarded, his denials amount to nothing. But the reason on which he rests the official repudiation of any such intention ought to put this matter at rest. He says that no foreign interference whatever can be of the slightest use, or can have any other result than to make matters worse, until both parties see that their real interest lies in peace. Whenever that time comes, their foreign proffers of mediation may be of service. Until then, they would only aggravate matters by exasperating both parties.

Now we submit that so long as Lord PALMERSTON takes this view of the case, he cannot possibly intend to be a party to intervention in any form. The news of the reverse at Richmond cannot change the aspect of the question, for it has not in the slightest degree affected the spirit or purposes of either party. It was not a *decisive* action. It did not give the rebels what they wanted, nor did it essentially weaken the strength of the Government. Still less does it have the effect of changing the purpose of the Government to put down the rebellion. At most it only postponed the decisive trial of strength between the two armies.

Those persons who are constantly seeking to excite alarm about foreign intervention are doing the country serious injury. They are weakening public confidence and disheartening the public mind. They divert attention, moreover, from what should now be the steady and exclusive purpose of all loyal men—namely, to strengthen the Government to the utmost for its next and crowning trial of strength with the rebellion. This must be done by aiding to fill up the army, by encouraging volunteers, by giving material aid, and by stimulating and sustaining the confidence and courage of the whole country. Nothing *should be allowed to interfere with this*; least of all should the public mind be diverted from it by attempts to create a panic about foreign intervention. We see not the slightest reason to apprehend any thing of the kind.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.—It is very evident, from the extracts we have given from Southern journals, that the results of the battles before Richmond have by no means equaled the expectations of the rebels. They counted confidently on the complete annihilation of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, and are amazed at the generalship which saved it from destruction.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, is very explicit and emphatic in its comments on this subject. In a paragraph which we copied at length yesterday, it says:

"It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, *and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle.* Such in fact appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that *our supposed resources of generalship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position*, and having massed his forces, had succeeded, under cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River. Since this *untoward* event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing that may be to *save* his entire command, *must challenge our admiration for his generalship.*"

The rebels had reason on Saturday evening for the expectations thus expressed. They had forced the right wing of our army across the Chickahominy,—and had thus thrown a powerful force upon our right flank, and had opened the way to our rear, while in front they had an overwhelming and confident army. Besides this, they had cut us off from the line of our communications, and taken possession of what had been our main storehouse of supplies. They might very well expect that *one day more* would "finish" the Army of the Potomac,—and continued the pursuit with the utmost confidence of such a result.

How thoroughly they have been disappointed the *Examiner* confesses. The National army has not only extricated itself from its critical position, but has placed itself in a much stronger position, and opened a far better line of communications than it had before. It has only *five* miles of front, instead of *fifteen*, to defend; it is camped upon high and healthy ground, instead of in the swamps of the Chickahominy;—and what is of still more importance, it has secured the active and effective coöperation of the *gunboats*, in protecting its position, and in any future operations it may undertake. These are positive advantages of the utmost importance; and in view of them, the *Examiner* may very well lament the lack of generalship in the rebel ranks which has permitted McCLELLAN to entrench them. It would have been worth everything to him if he could have taken the position he now holds when he first advanced from Yorktown upon Richmond. But the *Merrimac* then blockaded the mouth of James River, and compelled him to rely upon the York and Pamunkey Rivers, and the Richmond and West Point Railroad, for his supplies. He was obliged to encamp his army along the line of the railroad; and this took him directly into the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy. It is greatly to be deplored that he had not force enough to extricate himself from this position without so great a sacrifice as the movement has cost him. But the rebels have very little cause for gratulation. The *Examiner* will find ere long that the siege of Richmond has not been raised, but that McCLELLAN and his army are in position to push it forward with energy which shall affect them even better.

Better Aspects of the Mexican Question.

According to the letter of our correspondent at Paris the difficulties of the French Emperor arising out of the Mexican question are just beginning. Nothing could be easier than to arrange with England and Spain a three-sided treaty, big with ambiguities. From idle French squadrons and idle French battalions the material of the expedition could be drawn with the utmost ease. Even M. FOULD, fresh in the Bureau of Finance, and therefore fertile of economical projects, could not find it in his heart to object to the insignificant expense proposed by the Emperor as the price of so much glory. Everything in the career of the great French statesman was prosperous in the extreme, but must that nothing short of Providential interposition appeared likely to save Mexico from subjugation and the rule of a mongrel Prince, chiefly of the Hapsburgian breed. The tide of success had no turn, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Spanish and British contingents. The French, relieved of treaty obligations, had only to march from Vera Cruz to the capital, there to dictate terms of peace and settle the conditions upon which Mexico might resume her autonomy. The thing was in the last degree feasible. What Gen. SCOTT with his volunteers had done would be child's play to the veterans of Magenta and Solferino. The whole scheme of the expedition was therefore free from any possibility of failure.

But while this was the fortunate aspect of affairs, there was no lack of premonitions that an evil day was not far away. The motives and conduct of the expedition were criticised in France with a freedom wholly unexampled since the change of 1851. The Liberal Press was unsparing in its censures, and was unrestrained by fear from casting the most disreputable imputations upon the influences which led to the enterprise. When, therefore, the news of the repulse at Puebla reached the French Capital, popular sentiment was ripe for protest against the whole ill-conceived and mismanaged business. Our correspondent represents the common talk of the town to be pletheric of censure directed at Government. In the Legislative Body, that unalterable Republican and consummate orator, JULES FAVRE, opened the batteries of his rhetoric upon the Imperial policy, analyzing it with masterly skill—showing the gross misrepresentations of fact upon which the Government had been induced to proceed—deploring the disgraceful attitude of France, thus inaugurating a policy of intervention adverse to all her traditions, and counting the cost of the war of conquest and of the maintenance of an alien Government, in a country 4,000 miles distant from Europe. Nor did the daring leader of the French Liberals neglect to tell the story of the Jecker fraud, and the corrupt part it plays in the French expedition, substantially in the very terms in which that disgraceful transaction was originally exposed in the columns of this paper. The effect of this bold discussion and exposure may not have been notable upon the carefully-packed benches of the Corps Legislatif. M. BILLAULT answered for the Government as best he might, consuming two days in the response; and the Paris papers printed both speeches at full length next morning. And the result abundantly certified to us is that Paris has ceased to believe in the Imperial infallibility, and the voice of opposition swells everywhere ominously.

While such is the popular aspect of the subject, there are indications of a radical change in the plans of NAPOLEON himself. The Emperor dare not be unpopular. When we are told, therefore, that the dispatch of reinforcements has been stopped; that Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, who was recalled from Mexico the other day in disgrace, having refused to do the bidding of that mousing plotter, SALIGNY, has been summoned to advise with his master, and that his counsels are acceptable; that ALMONTE is to be repudiated, just as the project of making MAXIMILIAN a Mexican Emperor was abandoned; and that SALIGNY, called home, is to be replaced by the faithful LAGRAVIERE, whose straightforward integrity has been so well demonstrated, we discover how entirely the mind of the Emperor has been revolutionized. The entire current of evidence tends to corroborate the idea of the French Government withdrawing from its position in Mexico. It gives us great satisfaction to believe that while this manful change of plan is partly the product of pure policy, deferential to popular opinion, it gathers its principal impulse from the discovery by the Emperor of the miserable swindle in which the people around him were engaged, and of which they designed to make him the unconscious instrument. If the latter be the ground of Imperial repentance, the fact will fairly expiate the original fault.

In this state of the Mexican question abroad, it must be a source of sincere congratulation that our Government has carefully abstained from participation in the difficulty. The eleven-million subsidy has not been granted, and, in the present state of things, it will quite surely not be granted, unless the Senate lose sight of every consideration of expediency and justice. Let the treaty be promptly rejected, and we shall offer to Europe as creditable an example of disinterestedness as France is about to offer us. It is a rivalry in which we cannot afford to be outdone.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY AND STATE BANKS.—The bill reported yesterday from the House Committee on Ways and Means is a very important one, and provides for changes which will have an important bearing on the stability and popularity of the National currency. Its main features, as telegraphed this morning, appear to be two: 1. The establishment of a Bureau, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, charged with the execution of all laws respecting the issue and circulation of a National currency; and 2. The formation of local associations, or banks, for carrying on the business of banking with United States stocks as a basis—banking institutions already in existence having also the right to avail themselves of the advantages of the act.

The vast extent to which the National currency bids fair immediately to attain, makes evident the necessity of some such bureau as, which shall be free from political changes, distinctions and influences, and composed of men of financial capacity and integrity, whose foresight and discretion will enable them to steer clear of the shoals and rocks which in the future must necessarily tend to embarrass National finances. The local associations or banks, with United States stocks as a basis, will be, as it were, operating branches of this Central National Monetary Bureau; and will, doubtless ultimately, to a large extent, take the place of the present system of banks, as the National currency must, to a great degree, supplant the present local issues. The vast, and, we believe beneficent, bearing of this measure upon the public interest, will be seen at a glance. It is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and if Congress be not too near adjournment to take action upon and see to the perfecting of the measure, it would be well if it would at once postpone minor questions and apply itself to this.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES OF OUR LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The best item of good news which the President brings back with him from the Peninsula is one to the effect that the rumors of losses in the late battles were greatly exaggerated; and the telegraph attributes to him a statement that the entire losses on our part, in the several engagements, do not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, ten or eleven thousand. This is certainly much more like the truth than the preposterous rebel statements of sixty thousand Union loss, thirty thousand of whom were captured; or than the sensation estimate published here last week, among the contradictory and absurd statements then hourly given, that our gross loss would amount to thirty thousand! All sorts of wild and extravagant rumors are sure to follow on the heels of a battle; and, though it is a fact that nearly all the first estimates of losses in previous battles in Eastern Virginia have been underrated, yet, considering all the circumstances, there is nothing more likely than that they should be greatly overrated by rumor in this instance, and there is nothing more certain than that such was the case. As the President undoubtedly had means of information on this subject not open to the general public, it would be greatly reassuring, and would do much to relieve depression of feeling, if he would cause some *accurate and official* statement to be made as to what our losses were in the seven days' engagement.

There is one point of view from which even the casual remark attributed to the President is eminently gratifying. It is that Gen. McCLELLAN'S present force must be much larger and stronger than the public had supposed—just so much larger as is the difference between a loss of ten thousand and the far larger estimates of loss formerly given. Had the rebel reports been true—which is an impossible supposition—more than three-fifths of the Army of the Potomac must have been lost, and had the largest estimates made on our own side been correct, Gen. McCLELLAN would not now have more than two-thirds of the force he had a month ago. But, as now appears, his gallant army is not more than decimated; and is still strong enough to be able speedily to begin active operations. It only remains now that his force and the coöperating forces be raised up to something like the rebel numbers at Richmond, after which the public will not need to wait long for the fall of that capital. Let volunteering and reinforcing be hastened!

A SOLUTION FOR THE SMALL-CHANGE PROBLEM.—The annoyance arising from the present scarcity of "change" may be obviated without resorting to the questionable expedient of debasing the standard of our coinage. It arises not from any want of current money, but from a lack of that which represents the fractional parts of a dollar.

Let the Corporation of New-York have prepared "checks" of a convenient sum—ten cents would probably be the best. Let these be exchanged by the City Treasurer for a corresponding amount of current funds—City bills or United States notes—and be issued in no other way. No increase in the amount of circulation would be made; every dollar in these "checks" would represent a dollar deposited with the Treasurer. These "checks" should be redeemable, upon presentation, in the same funds for which they were issued. They would of course have the same value as Bank notes or Treasury notes, because they could at any moment be exchanged for them—the funds for their redemption being beforehand in the possession of the Treasurer.

The consequence would be that every person whose business required him to "make change," would buy a quantity of these "checks." They would remain in circulation just so long as the scarcity of specie continues, and when that is over, would be presented for redemption. The use of the money in the meantime, and the unavoidable loss of more or less of the checks in the hands of holders, would amply repay the City for the cost of preparation, and the work of issuing and redeeming them.

These "checks" would drive out all private "shinplasters." The number of these already issued—many of them by wholly irresponsible parties—is already large. We saw yesterday a collection, probably far from complete, which contained 92 different kinds. The use of these, and the necessity of buying specie at a premium, would be obviated by the issue of "checks" such as we have suggested; and the gain in every department of business would be immense.

Probably the best form for these "checks" would be that of a third of the size of an ordinary bank note. These should be printed ten on a sheet, which should be perforated like the sheets of postage stamps. These could be prepared at short notice. From personal inquiry we are warranted in saying that the "National Bank-Note Company," the "American Bank-Note Company," or the "New-York Bank-Note Company," would guarantee to get up the plates and commence delivering the "checks" in a week. The issue of them would save thousands of dollars a day to the public.

If the Corporation of the City cannot undertake this work at once, some banking-

A GOOD AUTHORITY AGAINST INTERVENTION.—In addition to the official declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, we copy an important article on intervention from the London *Saturday Review*. That journal has been the steadiest and most bitter of all the enemies of the United States Government during its contest with the rebellion: yet it protests with vehemence, and for strong reasons, against any interference, or mediation even, in the affairs of this country. This shows clearly that sympathy with secession in England is one thing,

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Progress of Operations Against Vicksburgh.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 9.

Dates from Vicksburgh to the 7th inst. have been received. The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the Bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Small squads of rebels occasionally appear in their upper battery in front of thirty guns, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear upon them.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 9.

The business of this city continues to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks of goods are opening stores, which are freely patronized. The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to the delay at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several secession sympathizers have been arrested and yesterday were passed South.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the rebel army to their friends here.

The Provost-Marshal has issued an order prohibiting persons crossing the river at this time under penalty of arrest.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Letter from Gov. Morgan in Regard to the Raising of Troops.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

Gov. MORGAN is doing all in his power to help forward enlistments of volunteers. In addition to the appointment of a local committee in the Senatorial Districts where regiments are to be raised, he has addressed the following important letter to every Supervisor in the State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 10, 1862.

The necessities of the military service are such as to demand the immediate and most energetic efforts of the citizens of the State, to place in the field at once, a part, at least, of the quota of troops recently called for by the President.

The prostration of the rebel army, caused by the late battles before Richmond, and the need of recruits for our own, doubly increase the value of volunteers at this time.

The rebel Capital must not be permitted longer to defy the authority of the Government of the United States, and degrade us in the estimation of the nations of the earth; nor should our brave army on the banks of the James River be permitted to suffer for want of reinforcements.

I desire to call upon your town, through you, to take, without delay, such measures as in the opinion of the Committee of Citizens of your Senatorial District will soonest promote the end in view, and with which Committee I respectfully wish you to confer at once. I am, very truly, yours,

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN

RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, July 10.

At a meeting of the City Government this evening, measures were adopted to pay from the City Treasury a bounty of $100, additional to the existing provision for new recruits, to each soldier who shall promptly enlist to make up the requisite quota of this city. An order was also adopted, authorizing the Mayor to offer to the proper authorities at Washington to make provisions of suitable quarters and subsistance for 300 sick and wounded soldiers.

A WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

A Committee of the City Councils have called a war meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. EDWARD EVERETT and other men of note will speak.

PATRIOTISM IN NEWBURYPORT.

The City Councils of Newburyport, after patriotic speeches, voted a bounty of $75 to each man volunteering under the new call for soldiers in that city.

WAR MEETING AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, July 11.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Rumsey-berg Hall last night, which was addressed by Mr. GOV. HUNT, Col. PORTER and others. A Committee was appointed to take in charge the enlisting of men for Col. PORTER'S regiment.

MEETING IN ALBANY TO FORWARD RECRUITING.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held this morning in the Mayor's office, to take measures to help forward recruiting for the Government.

A committee headed by the Mayor, was appointed to make arrangements for a public mass meeting on Tuesday evening, and to recommend such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the speedy raising of a regiment in this Senatorial District.

THE RESPONSE OF MAINE.

GARDINER, Me., Friday, July 11.

A petition, drawn up and headed by Hon. W. J. SEWALL, is circulating here, asking the Governor to convene the Legislature, to provide for the payment of $75 bounty to each volunteer to the number of 6,000 men, the quota of Maine under the new call.

Health of the City.

From the American Medical Times.

Mayor OPDYKE, who defeated the Metropolitan Health bill last Winter because it did not give him sufficient power, is now affording the citizens of New-York striking evidence of his ability to legislate on health questions. Yellow fever, of all the diseases which afflict seaboard towns, is that which people most dread, and which in most strictly quarantined. No city would knowingly allow cases of this disease to approach within miles of its corporate limits; and yet Mayor OPDYKE and his Commissioners of Health, Drs. SAYER, GRAHAM and City Inspector BENEDICT, have deliberately passed a resolution declaring that persons arriving at this port, suffering from any other disease, be removed to the Ward's Island Hospital. This hospital is within the limits of this City, being in the Twelfth Ward. It is approached by land or water; if by land, the patients would be conveyed through the streets of New-York its entire length; if by water, they would pass through almost its entire shipping. Once arrived at the hospital, the sick would occupy a central position among our great charities, from which this disease would be disseminated far and wide. There is but one more event that the people of this City require to open their eyes to the fact that all their present health organizations tend rather to inflict than relieve them of contagious diseases, and that is, a devastating epidemic imported directly into the City by the Health Commissioners. *The Commissioners of Emigration promptly passed a resolution forbidding the reception of yellow fever patients into Ward's Island Hospital.*

The New-York Times Published: July 12, 1862
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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

LATEST DATE BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

There is no news of importance to-day. The Secretary of War has ordered a draft in Illinois, Ohio Connecticut and Rhode Island, to commence on the 15th inst. The quota of Illinois is 17,000, and the draft will be made by the Governors of the States, assisted by Provost-Marshals appointed by the War Department. The draft will be made from the militia enrolled by the Governors, and will include all between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Exemptions will be allowed for the usual causes, and for the following: Persons who have served in the present war for nine months, and have been honorably discharged; persons who have been wounded in battle, and are unfit for service; persons who have lost a limb in the service of the country; persons who have been drafted and served in the present war; persons who have furnished substitutes who have been accepted and mustered into the service; persons who have paid $300 to the fund for procuring substitutes; persons who are the only support of widowed mothers or motherless children, or of invalid fathers dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only sons of aged or infirm parents dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of children of the same description; persons who are the only sons of widowed daughters dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of widowed sisters dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of infirm brothers dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of infirm sisters dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of widowed sisters dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of widowed sisters having children dependent upon their labor for support; persons who are the only brothers of widowed sisters having children under twelve years of age

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Law—What Formal Defect does not Invalidate an Indictment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Tomlinson & Smith, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People.—In this case the prisoners were jointly indicted for and convicted of forgery in the second degree—of having a forged check in their possession with intent to utter.

The check was not set out in the indictment, it having been destroyed by one of the prisoners, as appeared on the trial.

The prisoner's counsel appealed from the judgment of conviction, contending that as the reason for not setting out the instrument, was not stated in the indictment, as required by the common law, the conviction was error. The Court now held that as it appeared on the trial that the instrument had been destroyed by one of the prisoners, the neglect to set out that such was the reason it was not stated in detail in the indictment, was a neglect only of a mere formality, which did not prejudice the prisoners, and the conviction was therefore sustained. (The conviction was sustained by a statutory provision, (2 R. S., 728, sec. 53, marginal,) which says that "no indictment shall be deemed invalid, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon, be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matters of form, which do not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."

The judgment of conviction was affirmed.

The case was stated in the TIMES of March 15, last.

Wm. F. Howe for appellant; S. E. Garvin for the People.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mitchell.

In re Petition of Ann L. Underhill et al.—Ordered, that Ann L. Underhill be appointed Special Guardian for this application of the infants, as giving security, &c.

The Manhattan Oil Company vs. Thorn.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Talmadge vs. Harrington.—Motion as far granted as to reduce the bail in sum of $500, no costs.

Thurman vs. Pooley.—Attachment to issue. Bail able in $500.

Lane vs. Martin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, leave to renew, on payment of costs, &c.

Ward vs. Rushmore.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Knight vs. Weed et al.—Not on granted.

Ferguson vs. Ferguson.—Not on granted.

McCafferty vs. McCafferty.—Reference ordered to take proof of the allegations in the moving and opposing papers, and report the same with his opinion.

Van Zandt et al. vs. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.—Settled.

Rooms, &c., vs. Phillips.—Allowance of $100.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, had a most enthusiastic reception at Grand Rapids, on Wednesday evening, July 2. The exercises were at Luce's Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Lieut. Worden was introduced to the immense company by P. R. L. Pierce, Esq., and responded briefly to a congratulatory address. The most interesting incident is thus described by the *Eagle*: "The feature of the evening, and the best considered and finest tribute of the kind that we ever witnessed, was next presented by thirty young ladies each bearing a gilt, of or wreath very finely made up of white and ornamented with festoons and sprays of flowers, tastefully arranged upon their dresses and heads. This news of beauty and loveliness, all unexpected to the majority present, came upon the stage, the parties composing it each having in her hand a bouquet or wreath, or both, of sweet flowers, and slowly encircled the Lieutenant, who had been seated near the centre of the platform. The ladies then moved in single file slowly around the hero, singing some beautiful piece prepared for the occasion, a welcome to the brave, a requiem for the dead, and a prayer for the future of the patriot hero, casting at his feet, as they passed him in front, bouquets, wreaths and garlands of lovely flowers, until he was half buried beneath the sweet tokens of love."

—"Capt. Depugh, Second Tennessee Volunteers," as he signed himself recently, undertook for the consideration of $24, to procure the discharge of two soldiers from the national service. The following extract from a communication, signed by O. D. Green, A. A. General, at Nashville shows the success with which he met: "The Second Tennessee Volunteers is not in the United States service, and he is not therefore entitled to a Court-martial. His military offence is an infamous one, and demands an infamous punishment. You will have his insignia of rank and buttons of his coat stripped from him by a private soldier, in front of the regiment—paraded—and then cause him to be marched, by a file of the guard, to the tune of the rogue's march, to the gate of the inclosure to the Provost barracks, where you will have a policeman stationed to receive him, and turn him over to the civil authorities, to answer for a violation of the laws of the State of Tennessee, in obtaining money under false pretences."

—"It seems," writes a Huntsville, Ala., correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, "that the gallant soldiers about the city are finding crevices in the stony hearts of Athens's fair daughters, notwithstanding the contemptuous manner in which they were at first treated. I was shown this evening a very neat residence, formerly occupied by a disconsolate young widow, who found much trouble in the management of a handsome little estate and some twenty-five of 'God's images carved in ebony.' A handsome young fellow from the Third Ohio Regiment was placed at the widow's door to afford her protection. She found him so faithful and manly in the performance of his duty that she concluded to interest him permanently in the estate. Accordingly, a minister was sent for, and a few select friends; the lady's intimates and the soldier's messmates, were present to see the 'twain made one flesh.'"

—Prof. Lowe reached his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He is laboring under a severe attack of fever, caught while in the marshes near Richmond. A few days will, however, be sufficient to enable him to be out again. His balloons are all safe, nothing being lost except two of his gas generators, which were lost near Mechanicsville, as they were too cumbersome to remove in the retreat. The balloons are in the hands of persons competent to manage them for the present. When the fighting commenced upon Thursday and Friday, the observations made, were of immense value to Gen. McClellan's shooting where the advancing columns were coming upon them. No observations were made after Saturday owing to the moving of the army to the James River.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 21,437 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 171,877 bush. Wheat, 92,996 bushels Corn, 17,657 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 312 pkgs. Provisions, and 604 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 10 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 23½c.@24c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which add up 6,700 bags at 20½c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21c.@21½c.; 822 mats Java have also changed hands, since our last, at 23½c.@26c.; and 250 bags St. Domingo at 20c. ₩ lb., the market closing quite unsteadily.

COPPER—An active inquiry prevails for Refined Sheet, chiefly at 28c. ₩ lb. Sales 750,000 lbs. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in request, and is very firm, at 41¾c. @42½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been more sought after at advancing prices, including Bleaching Powder at 2¼c.@2¾c.; Soda Ash at 2¾ 75@3 87½; Sal Soda at 2¼@2½; Bi Carb. Soda at 3½c.; Cassilla Soda at 4½c.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 25@2 35, and Bunch do. at $2 12½@2 15 ₩ whole box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at declining prices. The demand has been fair for shipment and home use. The high claims of shipowners and reaction in Exchange continue to check export movements. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@4 75 for common to choice extra State, at $4 85@5 25; choice to fancy do. $5 30@5 75; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 75@4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 80@5 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 85@5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grade, at $5 15@5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25 @ 4 75
Extra State	4 80 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80 @ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85 @ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grade	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Michigan	5 15 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at declining rates: sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 10@5 75 for poor to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra at $4 95@5 20 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $2 75@4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $3 20@3 45 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, $2 90 for Baltimore, and $3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—The strike among the Grain shovelers very seriously embarrasses the Grain trade, rendering extremely difficult the regular measurement and delivery of lots now for shipment. The high claims of shipowners and the downward tendency in the Exchange market also tend to check operations. Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, chiefly for export, but at reduced prices, especially for lots, the prompt delivery of which cannot be guaranteed by the sellers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 104,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 05@1 13; White Western, at $1 24@1 26; Amber Western at $1 26@1 28; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 20@1 25; Amber Iowa and Minnesota at $1 15@1 20; Club Wheat, $1 30@1 35 ₩ bush. Corn is in active request, owing to the difficulty of delivering sold lots, and prices are lower Sales 64,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50½c. for new do.; 50c.@52c. for new Mixed Western; 55c. for Round Yellow, 70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 69c.@75c. ₩ bushel; sales, 9,600 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 45½c.@45c.; Western, at 43½c.@44c., and State 44½c.@45½c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 7, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	39,568	37,040
Wheat, bush	403,685	771,591
Corn, bush	1,940,983	1,149,405
Oats, bush	73,569	81,200
Rye, bush	15,240	23,425
Barley, bush	7,131	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 7.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	797,457	613,165	330,022
Wheat, bush	5,800,000	3,522,634	1,248,203
Corn, bush	11,353,470	9,452,262	9,253,000
Oats, bush	1,850,081	811,963	512,078
Rye, bush	465,490	237,427	61,782
Barley, bush	431,235	306,267	190,356

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	July 7.	June 30.	July 8.
	1862.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	26,650	43,600	22,700
Wheat, bush	1,103,964	1,404,561	174,898
Corn, bush	2,050,000	2,988,001	1,890,315

HAY—North River Bale has been freely offered and has been in moderate request to-day, at 90c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@20c. ₩ lb.

DRY HIDES—The market for Dry Hides has been very dull during the past week, on account of the advanced views of holders and the unwillingness of the trade to operate at the present figure. Sales, have been light. Wet Salted Hides—A fair demand continues for Domestic Slaughtered, at very full prices, but the very reduced stock necessarily restricted transactions of any magnitude.

IRON—Has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is quoted up to $6 87½@6 90 ₩ 100 lbs., but the market is very quiet.

LEATHER—The inquiry, though not so brisk as last week, may be considered fair, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected at fully previous rates. Receipts from the tanneries, though liberal, do not quite come up to the sales.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27c.@28c.; 40 hhds. Nuevitas, at 30c., and 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@31c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were mean at $1 05 ₩ gallon, and higher rates were subsequently claimed. Nothing new in other descriptions.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand at somewhat firmer prices: sales 2,400 bbls. at $10 50@10 75 (inc. latter rate for very choice) for Mess, and $9 87½@9 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 2¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates. Lard continues in lively request at buoyant rates; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, at previous prices; sales 100 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ do. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is saleable and firm at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 5c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 20 tierces Carolina, at $7 50; and 750 bags East India, at $5 25@5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile, at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Small sales have been made of Plate at 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 35 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 70c.; 450 bags Pepper, at 19c.; and 100 bags Pimento, at 15½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but stiffly held. Sales, 1,050 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¾c.; also, 256 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 4,500 pkgs. Greens, and 1½,000 half chests Blacks, at buoyant prices.

TIN—The principal business has been in Plates—5,000 box. of which have been sold, closing with J. C. at $10@10½ for Charcoal, and $7 50@$7 75 for Coke, and $8 50 for Charcoal Terne.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates. Sales, 441 hhds. Kentucky at 9¾c.@14c.; and 147 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,750 bbls., at 30c.@31c., closing at 31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were fair at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @47s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Cheese, 45s. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, four small vessels, with Grain, at 10s. ₩ quarter. For Londonderry, a bark, with Wheat, at 15d. ₩ bush. and 5 ₩ cent. primage. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ₩ bush.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 11, 1862.

BY ABRAM H. WELLER.

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., 25x96.9	$2,500
Lot No. 206 East 26th-st., 25x96.9	1,725
Lot No. 208 adjoining, 25x96.9	1,625
Lot No. 243 East 25th-st., 200 feet east of 1st-av., 25x96.9	1,625
Lot No. 245 adjoining, 25x96.9	1,650

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Columbia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 5
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails closed at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was in Tryon-row, New-York. Address S. P. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. F. R. WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, 23d May-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALES OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,

Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,

Lace Curtains, French Flowers,

Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment of new and choice

Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 25c.; 300 do. do. Lisle Gloves, 25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; new Paris Kid, 62c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 800 and 802 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Solid and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Dyspepsia Evolents) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 319 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., in the Fourth Church of Christ, corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st. The Board of Publication for army purposes, according to law as directed by the Discipline, will be present. Chaplains and others interested in the work of delivering tracts to our soldiers and sailors will be addressed by able speakers—and now from all the principal fields of battle, and from the hospitals. Reports of what he has seen are most thrilling. Gems and hymns. A collection will be taken. Come early.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE South 7th-st. Mission Sunday School will be held in the late Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 13, 3 o'clock. The Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. R. LOWRY, of Brooklyn; singing by the children. The occasion will be one of great interest, and all would do well to be present.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine worship at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Let every veteran attend.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DAILEY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEIFE, Adjutant.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Allabama-st., near Bway.—Rev. W. P. HANSON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 12 M. Evening quarter before 8 o'clock. The Pastor will preach. Services at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 51st-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at the Port Chester Methodist Church next SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN ACCUSTOMED to taking orders for the best patented article out; sells well, pays well and, gives good satisfaction. The right kind of men can make a fortune in a short time. Agents are now making large sales and profits averaging, clear of all expense, $40 per day. For particulars apply or address, with stamp for return postage, GENERAL AGENT, No. 139 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, goodwill and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscribers, on the premises, foot of 153d-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. A. W. DUNNING.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-story, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a thriving, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $600; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Bookman-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHANCE IS OFFERED to a competent, respectable person, who can command some capital, to go into business immediately, to cooperate in one of the most certain and profitable enterprises of the day. There is no risk, and large and quick returns are certain. Apply to ENTERPRISE, Room No. 2, basement, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN SOME good, paying business; no humbugs or persons of doubtful reputations need apply. Address H. O. N., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY LOST.—A BOY NAMED JOHN HERING, aged 10 years, dressed in light checked clothes, black coat, lost at Dudley's Grove, July 6, while on an excursion with the Pilgrim Baptist Sunday School. Any person finding or knowing the whereabouts of said boy, will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, all expenses paid. STEPHEN HERING, No. 261 9th-av., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID, SINCE MAY 1, A MAP of LOTS IN BROOKLYN, belonging to Josephine Delmenico. Supposed to have been left in a store or law office. It is large, on cloth, and with red binding. The finder shall be satisfactorily rewarded. S. H. M., Box No. 2794, N. Y. Post-office.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $5,400, in favor of Joseph Baldwin, Transfer of name has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST.—A BOOK OF MINUTES OF THE ST. George's Society. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the Secretary, H. J. CURTIS, No. 40 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 34th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stoned front house No. 317 West 34th-st., south-west corner of 31st-st., size 21.200; handsomely finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure, or rented. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 24x60, lot 100 feet deep, with stable, situated in Williamsburgh, will be sold low, for cash or approved paper, or exchanged for a farm or country seat; the house cost $16,000 to build. S. COCKCROFT, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHED house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 300 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 350 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. George's Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY BANK AND HARLEM RESIDENCE—NEAR REDBANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible to N. Y. and Sandy Hook by Railroad and Steamboat. Bay, R. R., and Steamboat Landing, Red Bank. Mansion, former seat of Hon. Lewis Kennedy, Minister to Austria, now occupied by Mr. Hatfield, with ample room for 40 boarders. Bathing, boating, fishing, and a small lake with boats in the vicinity. Archery ball, with music for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN S. LAW, Cafe's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av.; and J. T. G. Smith, 404 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the beauties of country life, will find this a desirable place, where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept on lot. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. E. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Hempstead, for the reception of Summer Boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady, and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. PERRY, or personally, EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Nos. 15 and 16 Wesst-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. L. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC—SUMMER BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms would be let at moderate charge in the private house of the subscriber, commanding fine view of lake, &c. Inquire of A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., or 680 E. 149th-st., Lake Mahopac, New-York.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Must be healthy, and have good water. Address, stating full particulars, B. HATTON, No. 44 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Must be healthy, and have good water. Address, stating full particulars, B. HATTON, No. 44 South William-st., N. Y.

A N ENTIRE FLOOR CAN BE OBTAINED by a party of adults, in a pleasantly located house, five minutes' walk from depot; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or apply on Broadway, fifth house south of the Forty House, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM WANTED for from 7 to 9 persons, a portion of whom are children. Would like a pretty large house, near a steamboat and simple shade. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, with good board, in a high and healthy location, 37 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, may be obtained by applying at No. 69 West 26th-st. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City preferred—by a gentleman, wife, three young children and nurse. Address or apply to D. G., No. 56 Nassau-s., first floor, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, at or near the Highlands. Address M. L., Box No. 904 Post-office. Terms must be reasonable.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT Rooms, in a beautifully situated house, near the Park; suitable for families or single gentlemen. For particulars, address Box No. 3,260 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson's New-York. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J., one quarter mile from town; house, 12x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages, possession immediately. Inquire of J. A. HALLETT, No. 257 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has lot formerly let for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 28 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings; steamboat dock adjoining; view magnificent; remarkably healthy; churches and schools near; no fancy price asked. A view of the place can be had at JOHNSTON'S Picture Store, No. 765 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, to let or for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the west side of Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO THOSE WISHING the comforts of a country home, with fine view on Hudson, garden, fruit, 9 rooms, good cellar, &c., possession immediately; price, $3,000. Address S. M. BROWN, Irvington, N. Y.

A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE NEAR South Orange. Terms easy. Apply at the drug store No. 360 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

Also, that they have leased it for a term of years. Its character as a FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen.

KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOUSE, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

AT HUGUENOT, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This house is now open for visitors; it is situated one and a half miles from Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad. Connected with this house is the celebrated Huguenot Springs baths, which will be supplied daily from Port Jervis on the arrival of the morning and Saturday night trains for the Springs. For reference, address

H. FOSTER, Port Jervis, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.

JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 400 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. Railway from Jamaica-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M

U. S. LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR
GOLD 5-20 BONDS
PAYABLE AFTER FIVE YEARS.
HENRY AITKEN, PRESIDENT.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
No. 61 WALL-ST., New-York, July 11, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1882, at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN KILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 78 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1882.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 15, 1882.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July.

By order,
H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1882.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1882.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. WOOD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
CLEVELAND.—EXTRA DIVIDEND—DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JOHN KILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BUFFALO & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1882.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK BUFFALO & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1882.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY
have declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 15 to July 31, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. B. HOLLINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY
have declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 15 to July 31, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. B. HOLLINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY
have declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 15 to July 31, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. B. HOLLINS, Secretary

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Advices by the Norwegian at Cape Race, One Day Later.

Arrival of the Great Eastern at This Port.

PALMERSTON ON MEDIATION

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The French Emperor's Mexican Policy.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

General European Political and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M., of the 3d, via Londonderry the 4th inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock yesterday, and was boarded by the Press News yacht.

The *Great Eastern*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing our European files to the 1st of July.

The steamship *North American* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 2d.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown on midnight of the 2d.

The steamship *St. George*, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 3d.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, Mr. H. Baxter moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking a vote by ballot, and reiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Mr. G. Grey opposed the motion, which was rejected by 311 to 128.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says:

"Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory, half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated the Federals can only effect their purpose by gigantic expenditure, far more lavish than that of the past twelve months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence, of the theory that Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, subjugation and military colonies while all the readiness of an American commandant, but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils untold on itself, us, and on every European people."

The same journal in an article on the future supply of cotton says:

"If all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened failing off in the supplies of cotton, it is on itself, and not upon the Government, that the manufacturing interest should charge the fault, and from itself, and not from the Government, that the manufacturing interest should look for a remedy."

The *Morning Post* criticises the position of affairs in America at the departure of the *Persia* in a strain anything but encouraging for the National cause. It says: "The clouds are beginning rapidly to collect over the Federal cause. Each succeeding mail tells us of fresh reverses sustained by the armies in which the North placed their greatest confidence. Even on the Mississippi, where, till now, the Federal troops had only to make their appearance in order to insure victory, they have met with a decided check. Although intelligence of no important victories gained by the South are conveyed by this mail to us, still unmistakable proofs are afforded that the energies of the North are becoming rapidly exhausted in the present struggle." After pointing out the recent achievements of the Confederates in Virginia, the *Post* concludes as follows:

"Thus, at the close of the spring campaign the Confederates have by an energy which has been unrelaxed, and by a skill which has been unsurpassed, at least by their opponents, compelled the immense armies destined for the conquest of Virginia to cease offensive operations, and content themselves with acting on the defensive."

In the City article of the *Daily News* it is remarked:

"The American news is regarded as portending an almost indefinite postponement of peace," and referring to the cotton crisis, remarks that "the total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is now so small that the mills of Great Britain alone could consume the whole of it at full time in four weeks. It is extremely probable that the advance of about 20 per cent, which has occurred during the past week in the price of cotton, will prove a signal for the closing of a large number of establishments in the manufacturing districts."

It is reported that the Queen had signified her intention to confer the Military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the Viceroy of Egypt, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to England. The Viceroy was being extensively *fêted* in London.

A grand banquet had been given in London to President Roberts, of Liberia. Lord Brougham was in the chair. The proceedings included the presentation of an address to Mr. Benson of a lengthy, eulogistic character, special reference being made to the efforts of his Government to suppress the Slave-trade.

The Lord Mayor of London would give a public banquet to Mr. Gen. Prescott on the 16th July, upon the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to that gentleman.

The quarterly returns of the English revenue, made up to June 30, show a clear increase of £11,810 over the corresponding quarter last year.

A meeting of operatives had been held at Blackburn for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favor of mediation in America, but strong opposition was evinced, and finally the following resolution, moved as an amendment, was carried:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to use every influence compatible with the maintenance of peace for the settlement of the American difficulty, by reassuring the confidence of the planters in the policy of President Lincoln and the reorganization of the American Union."

The latest returns to the Poor Law Board show a continued increase of pauperism in the Manufacturing Districts, although in some localities the returns exhibit a decided decrease.

The marriage of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis, of Hesse, was to take place at Osborne with the utmost privacy on the day that the *Great Eastern* left Liverpool. The Princess would only be attended to the altar by bridesmaids of the Royal family.

The funds on the 3d opened heavy, but closed at somewhat improvement, with a firmer feeling. The demand for discount at the Bank was light; and the impression prevailed that after the payment of the dividend, the rate would be reduced to 2½ ₱ cent. A fresh influx of gold continued. A new Peruvian loan of about £2,000,000 would soon be introduced.

The French Senate having passed the Budget, was closed on the 3d.

The Court of Cassation had, "in the interest of the law," annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai in the case of M. Mirès. The decision of the Court of Cassation is to be transcribed on the margin of the judgment of the Court of Douai.

It was rumored that Count Persigny is again about to assume the post of French Ambassador at the British Court.

Nothing of moment had transpired relative to the Mexican question—but a number of the Paris journals censure the conduct of Almonte, whom they regard as deceiving the French.

Conflicting statements are published as to the course of events in Mexico.

The Bourse on the 3d opened firm, but closed flat; Rentes 68f. 15c.

The Russian Ambassadors bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia had arrived at Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had arrived at Turin to ask officially the hand of the Princess Marie Pia, of Savoy, for the King of Portugal.

A new Spanish conspiracy has been discovered at Naples and several arrests had been made.

It was reported that Garibaldi was about to visit Naples.

The statements made in the French Chamber by M. Billault with regard to Mexico had aroused great indignation among the friends of Gen. Prim in Madrid.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d.

The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the budget, as submitted by the Ministry, by 218 against 91 votes.

A Palermo telegram of the 29th says:

"Yesterday Garibaldi and Prince Humbert arrived here unexpectedly. They will be present at the inauguration of the National Rifle Association, which takes place to-day. Prince Humbert will preside. Garibaldi has addressed the people, urging on them the necessity for concord."

The Italian Senate had passed the budget.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis Pepoli stated that the Italian Bishops had been forbidden to proceed to Rome for the purpose of participating in political acts.

In Greece a general amnesty had been granted for past offences, and it was expected that an immediate amnesty would be declared for persons implicated in the late insurrection.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals, will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but these severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the Empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says the complete destitution as regards ready money, renders exportation of Grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is, foreign vessels do not come to Odessa, and commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were well received by the people.

The Servian Government had expressed loyalty to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard had been disbanded.

The Turkish troops in Montenegro have met a slight repulse.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Uneasiness and Ill Success of the Emperor's Policy—The Liberals Disgusted—Influence of the Empress—Debate on the Mexican Expedition in the Legislative Body.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The people of France, unable at the present moment to penetrate the inscrutable policy of the Emperor on various questions, have fallen upon an explanation which forebodes no good to His Majesty, if it should become a fixed idea in the public mind. Since the treaty of Villafranca, there has been little else in His Majesty's public acts but bungling, or, to say the least of it, his reign has been totally wanting in that brilliancy which characterised the first years of his accession to power. His treaty of Villafranca, it is now known, was not forced by the attitude of Germany, and his motto of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," was therefore an empty boast. His management of the affairs of Italy since has been as violative of the doctrine of non-intervention as of the rights of the Italian people themselves. His protection of Francis II. at Gaeta, and subsequently at Rome, was and is an outrage upon the people of Italy. His vacillation at Rome is a crying injustice to the French as well as to the Roman people. His Syrian, Chinese and Cochin-Chinese Expeditions were without any substantial honor to French arms, and totally destitute of profit to the State. His last expedition, that to Mexico, is the gravest blunder of all, since it is the most costly, and is as destitute of real profit as the rest.

You may well imagine that I am not the inventor of these charges against the French Emperor. I had no need to invent them, for I hear them repeated often enough by his own subjects. And it is exactly here that the danger lies, for the people, in looking for an explanation of these weaknesses, naturally charge it to the condition of his health. He is believed to be affected at times mentally to such a degree as to become indifferent to the course of affairs, and during these moments, they say, the Empress controls him, and when she controls him, the priesthood, to whom she is devoted, gain the ascendancy. Thus they account for the vacillation about Rome; one month there is every prospect of an evacuation, the next month none at all. When the Emperor is active the liberals hope, and the clericals are despondent; when the Empress gains the ascendancy, the clericals are up, and the liberals down. It is to the Empress that this same public opinion now charges the first advances of the Almonte-Miramon party in laying the plot of the Mexican Expedition, for here, as in the case of the Pope, she is carrying out her *rôle* as protector of the clericals. It is told of Her Majesty, that lately a lady was recommending to her a well-known artist for the accomplishment of a certain work she desired, and among other things in his favor spoke of his magnificent portrait of Garibaldi exhibited at the Exhibition. "*Oh! la horreur!*" exclaimed Her Majesty.

These very many people have got it into their heads that the Empress is not only devoted to the cause of Rome everywhere and against everything, but that politically she is reactionary and despises the Liberals whether in France or Italy. On their part, the Liberals and the great Democratic Party generally, whether friends or simply tolerants of Bonaparte, have had their confidence in his Majesty's greatness seriously shaken by the last two years' events, and whatever may be the cause, whether it is indifference to affairs, a waning intellect, or the intermeddling of the Empress and her deplorable clerical party in public affairs, it matters not: the doubt is growing into a popular wave that may prove dangerous.

The anxiously looked-for debate on Mexican affairs was opened yesterday in the Chamber by the distinguished Republican orator, M. Jules Favre. On account of a recent family affliction, (the loss of a son-in-law,) this gentleman had been absent several days from his seat in the House, and it was expected that M. Emile Ollivier was to open the attack on this great question; but M. Jules Favre returned in time for the debate, fortunately, and gave the question such a ventilation as he only could have done. He was followed by the Government orator, M. Billault, who, however, did not finish, and was obliged to defer a conclusion till to-day.

You will see by the published debate that M. Jules Favre showed, in the first place, that even the published documents did not warrant the conduct of the French Government in pursuing an isolated policy in Mexico; and in the second place, that it was ignoble to become the protectors of such men as Almonte, Miramon and Miramon—men who had been repudiated by their own country, and who were now trying to sell it to the foreigner. Moreover, that it did not enter into the present or future policy of the French nation to go about overturning established forms of government in order to institute others. He exposed also the stock-jobbing operation with the Spire House of Jecker & Co., and while he represented it as an enormity that the French Government should seek to make the Mexican Government pay the seventy-five millions of francs involved in that operation, he declared that it was a calumny which came from abroad, that the bonds of this claim were held by high personages at the French Court. The London *Times*, he said, had published this statement, and for this the paper had been stopped at the frontier. It would be better, added the orator, to admit the libelous paper to free circulation and officially reply to it, for all Europe had read it, and until other means than that of stopping the libelous paper at the frontier had been adopted, they would believe it. These bonds, he continued, have been bought up by small speculators at a very low figure, hardly daring to expect that the French Government would ever assume the operation, and he hoped the Government would not.

In the course of his speech, M. Favre only referred officially to the fact that the Spanish Government had declared that it was not good policy to counte the unionity of the American Republic on an useless a reliance as that they were now pursuing in Mexico. He concluded by advising the Government to treat with Juarez, and then retire from the country.

All the first part of M. Billault's reply, (it occupies columns in length, was devoted to an exposition of the state of anarchy of the Mexican Republic, and of the documents which have passed on the subject up to the present time. He especially dwelt on extracts from the messages of the late Presidents of the United States—evidence which he maliciously suggested M. Jules Favre would not deny—to prove this state of permanent and intolerable anarchy in Mexico.

By this evening's papers you will receive the conclusions of the Government orator.

The Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who has had several long interviews with the Emperor and the Cabinet since his return, has convinced them at last that Messrs. Almonte & Co. had really deceived them as to the sentiments of the Mexican people, and it is hinted that he has also brought news from Washington which has produced an effect on the official people here. The expedition will be delayed till September; that is to say, the reinforcements, and in the meantime, something may happen that will stop it altogether. The Emperor at last has fallen into the proper current. We shall look with interest to see what twist will turn up in this singular piece of governmental tangling.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th ultimo, Lord Ravensdale, who was almost invisible in the reporters' gallery, called attention to the civil war in America, which he deeply deplored, and the consequences of which were now being felt all over the civilized world. At the same time, he thought it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to interfere; but he expressed an earnest hope that the American people would themselves see the suicidal character of the contest in which they were engaged, and come to some amicable arrangement before they entirely alienated from them the feelings of respect and affection with which they had hitherto been regarded by the great European nations.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Herbert asked if the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America?

Lord Palmerston said the Government were deeply sensible of the sufferings now prevailing in the manufacturing districts. They knew that these privations were great, and that those who bore them had endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience, doing the greatest possible credit to their understanding. The persons who were enduring such sufferings knew that their privations did not result from any bad legislation or from any misconduct on the part of the Government of the country, but from circumstances in other countries over which the Government had no control. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take any steps to afford relief; but the House would see that any interference might tend to the aggravation of the sufferings of those who were now experiencing such great privations. With regard to any offer of mediation, he had no doubt whatever that both her Majesty's Government, and that of the Emperor of the French, would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity that appeared to offer a fair prospect that such a step (while the parties were as much excited with anger and resentment against each other) would be welcome. If at any time there should be a fair opening for any sort of step which might be likely to meet with the acquiescence of the parties, it would not only be a duty but a great pleasure to her Majesty's Government to take advantage of it.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell on the above subject is published. On the 24th April Mr. Adams opened the correspondence with a letter in which he transmitted certain depositions relating to the seizure. Mr. Adams contended that the act committed by Capt. Wilson, the master of the neutral vessel, entailed her confiscation and that of the cargo, and asked that directions might be given for their restoration. On the 7th of May Earl Russell replied that, having taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Government were unable to comply, inasmuch as acts of forcible resistance to the rights of belligerents on the high seas were not cognizable by the municipal law of England, however punishable, as offences against international law in the Prize Courts of the captor administering such law.

Mr. Adams replied by quoting the language of Lord Stowell, by which he considered the restoration of the vessel is called for, and pointing to the language of Her Majesty's proclamation, which, he thinks, was intended to apply to precisely such cases as this.

Earl Russell rejoined that Lord Stowell's language was limited to the action of a prize court of the captor, and does not extend to the municipal law of a neutral country. Chancellor Kent is quoted at some length by the noble lord, who concludes by saying that the meaning of the proclamation was, that any breach of the statute would be punished under the statute by the same national authority by which the statute was enacted. In a dispatch, which occupies three pages and a half of the printed returns, Mr. Adams reviews the arguments of the noble lord, and what he considers the unsound doctrines of the international law, coming to the conclusion that the claim for the restoration of the ship rests on the soundest principles of equity and law. The restitution, he says, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was not required by any portion of the municipal law of the United States, and the United States Government restored them simply because the seizure seemed to have been wrongful, as construed by the law of nations. If the royal proclamation is to be made to null and void, foreign nations must, he says, adopt more stringent measures of repression, "in order to bring down with real effect upon her subjects the just consequences of Her Majesty's displeasure for their violation of her will." The Government and people of the United States had expected some mark of indignation on the part of Her Majesty's Government. "The decision has been otherwise. Made wiser by the result, they will take the necessary precautions. In like cases that may happen hereafter to protect themselves."

Writing on the 12th June, Earl Russell endeavors to convince Mr. Adams that it is a general principle that each nation deals only with offences committed against its own laws, and is not called upon to carry into effect, or to aid in carrying into effect, the laws of foreign nations against persons who may have violated them, and who may be found within its territory." Not only in the case of neutrals in war, but in all cases falling within the same general principle, the nation to whom the parties complained of belong, leaves to other nations, who may suffer by the acts of such parties, the penalty. It may happen that the nation receiving the injury may have an opportunity of resenting it, should it perchance catch the offenders within its jurisdiction. Had the *Emily St. Pierre* fallen a second time into the hands of a United States cruiser, a prize court of the United States would in all probability have condemned the ship and cargo. Not so would Her Majesty's Government have complained of a condemnation judicially pronounced in accordance with the law of nations. Her Majesty's Government, adhering to this line of conduct, are, therefore, acting in accordance with reason, policy, and the common and universal usage of nations in like cases. You speak of the rescue of the *Emily St. Pierre* as being a fraud by the law of nations. But whether the act of rescue be viewed as one of fraud or of force, or as partaking of both characters, the act was done only against the rights accruing to a belligerent under the law of nations relating to war, and in violation of the law of war, which, whilst it permits the belligerent to exercise and enforce such rights against neutrals by the peculiar and exceptional right of capture, at the same time leaves to the belligerent alone the duty, and confers upon him the power of vindicating such rights and of enforcing such law. The same law not only does not require, but does not even permit, neutral nations to carry out belligerent rights. You allude to the conduct of the United States Government in the case of the *Trent*, but the flagrant wrong done in that case was done by a naval officer in the service of the United States; the prisoners, whose release was demanded, were in the direct custody and keeping of the Executive Government; and the Government of the United States had actually the power to deliver them up, to the British Government. But the *Emily St. Pierre* is not in the power of the Executive Government of this country, and the laws of England, as well as the law of nations, forbid the Executive Government from taking away that ship from its legal owners."

Mr. Adams' reply on the following day is a simple acknowledgment of the above note, with the remark: "As I do not perceive that its contents materially change the nature of the issue that had been already made up, I shall content myself with the transmission of a copy, to complete the correspondence on the subject, to the Government of the United States."

A British Protest Against Mediation in America.

From the London Saturday Review, June 21.

It is well that the plan of a joint mediation between the American belligerents *failed even before it* was formally proposed. The proposal would have been unfavorably received, for the North had been taught reason for positive ungraciousness, and to the extreme temper of the Northern populace any mediation whatever seems to be out of the question.

Even, however, if an early answer were inadmissible, the English offer of mediation would have involved certain dangers. If it were summarily rejected, the proposal would nevertheless be regarded as an encouragement to the secession, and it would not be accepted unless the French Government were a partner in the transaction. If an arbitration were instituted, it would be impossible to answer for the moderation or conduct of French diplomatists. Any leaning which they might show to the South would be attributed to their unpopular colleagues, while the burden of rejecting proposals unduly favorable to the Confederates might at any moment be thrown on the English Plenipotentiaries. Both members of the international tribunal might be competent as a guard for selfish interests, but all imputations of underhand would be habitually concentrated on England.

A war with Federal America would cost more than many crops of cotton are worth. It would be a Godsend to moderate politicians, who will shortly have to find an excuse for their reckless encouragement of the national delusion; and *the antipathy which it would excite and almost justify would, for many generations, prevent the establishment of a solid and durable peace.* When a rupture seemed almost unavoidable, after the seizure of the Trent, prudent men deeply regretted the necessity of a conflict which was certain to be misrepresented and misunderstood. A war professedly waged for the establishment of Southern independence would be still more invidious, and it would not receive unanimity of Assent. It is impossible that England should wish to establish or maintain negro slavery, and it by no means follows that an alliance with a slave-holding community would imply any favor to the institution which might be incidentally assisted; but the negro-hating North would echo the fiercest denunciations of the Abolitionists against a Power which connected itself with the insurgent slave-owners. *Against such loss and obloquy it is not easy to set off any counterbalancing advantage which would make an American war expedient.*

Least of all would it be profitable to follow France into a struggle which would necessarily be controlled by alien counsels and motives. *Joint action in war is not recommended by the experience of recent years in the Crimea, in China, or in Mexico.* Cordial and even friendly feeling are no sufficient security for a lasting community of interests; and even if, in order to suit the purpose of France to make peace by force, it continued the war against the wish and opinion of the English Government. In either case a withdrawal from the alliance would be either dangerous or discreditable, and yet the objections to perseverance in joint action might be still more insurmountable. The quarrels of two allies with a common enemy are never altogether accidental. It might become necessary to mix up questions of Mexican policy or of jealousy on the French flag with the main object of terminating a ruinous civil war. The mere want of notice to terminate, the more in character and in result as it closely the time of the two countries. An armed intervention in the South would probably be popular at Lyons, *but it would certainly meet with general disapproval in Lancashire.* On the whole it is better not to engage in an uncertain partnership; it is inexpedient to undertake the gratuitous duty of coercing the Americans into commerce; *and it is not even desirable to offer or to undertake a mediation which might probably end in an armed intervention by England and France.*

LATEST NEWS BY THE NORWEGIAN

Liverpool, Friday, July 4.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Times* has an editorial on "Independence Day," and points out what should be the idea of the American orators under existing circumstances.

The American ships at Liverpool are gaily decked with flags. The Cunard and other transatlantic steamers have all their bunting flying.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Friday, July 4.

Cotton—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 155,000 bales. The market has been excited and prices are 2d.@2¼d. higher on the week. Speculators took 104,000 bales and exporters 26,000. The sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	17¾d.	17d.
Mobile	17¾d.	16¾d.
Uplands	17d.	16¾d.

Stock in port estimated at 165,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Weather favorable for the crops. Wheat dull, and 3d. lower. Provisions very dull.

London, Friday, July 4.

Consols 91¼@93 for money.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £111,000.

American Securities flat; Illinois Central shares 48 discount.

THE TURF.

Purse and Handicap on the Fashion Course—Great Time by Mr. Bonner's "Lancero."

The deserved failure, pecuniarly speaking, of the recent running races at the Union Course, has in no way disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Crocheron or the patrons of the Fashion Course. Yesterday there were two races over that track for purse and stake respectively.

The first was for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which—

D. Talman named b. g. *Mammon*.
D. Mack named b. m. *Lady Sherman*.
H. P. Jones named b. m. *Belle Brandon*.

At exactly one hour after the time advertised, the horses were brought up, all appearing except *Belle Brandon*, who was drawn at the last moment.

In the pools which were started by rival sellers, *Lady Sherman* was the favorite at the rate of two to one, which increased upon their showing to six and seven to one.

THE FIRST HEAT

was an interesting and exciting, as well as a disappointing one. The *Lady* is a singularly well-made animal, with grace and symmetry from tip to tip, while the horse is heavy and awkward, and ugly to the last degree. *Mammon* won the pole, and after two false starts the word was given. Talman drove the horse to win the heat, evidently thinking that if he could do that he would do better than he looked. He lead to the quarter-pole, passing it in 39 sec's, and without a break kept ahead of the bay mare, who followed close upon his box to the half, which he made in 1 min, 17 sec's.

The track, which was in admirable condition, was heavy with dust, and as we looked from the stand at the trotters we seemed to be looking into a vast simoon. Contrary to general expectation, to general hope, and universal prophecy, the horse showed bottom as well as speed, and as he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 57 seconds was yet ahead. Down the home stretch they literally thundered—*Lady Sherman's* driver yelling like a troop of hungry Indians, while Talman vigorously plied the string!

The race at this point was very pretty, the bay mare steadily overhauled the horse, caught him, sided with him, and—breaking, fell behind while Talman drove home the winner, amid the shouts of the few, and the wails of the many, in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

The selling of pools became again brisk; buyers of *Lady Sherman* hedged by taking the horse, while his backers ran the unlimited pool up into hundreds.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

The betting was more even, though the mare was yet the favorite. *Mammon* came up looking heavy and fagged, while the beautiful mare trotted gracefully and easily up and down, promising to give a better account of her limbs on this trial.

Grace and ease, however, don't do everything, as the result shows.

After one false start, they got off with one of the best starts we have ever seen. *Mammon* went ahead at once and made the quarter pole in 39¼ seconds, followed closely by the mare, who broke badly just after leaving the quarter, and lost by it at least two lengths. In this position, they passed the half-mile pole, the horse taking it in 1 min. 16 sec. Here *Lady Sherman* began to regain her lost ground. She went on beautifully to the third quarter, which they passed together in 1 min. 57½ sec., and then as in the first heat ensued the tussle for the stand. Again, frantically and aboriginally, the bay mare's driver screamed, again the grim and bearded Talman plied the twisted lash, again almost the *Lady* gained the side of her lumbering contestant, and again deeming success more desirable than gallantry, the horse came home ahead, making the mile in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

His continued success naturally brought *Mammon* admirers and backers. The betting was a little in his favor now, but there were yet three heats, and the *Lady's* friends were sanguine that her blood would tell in each, therefore they did not forsake her.

The horses looked well when brought up for

THE THIRD HEAT.

They were thoroughly excited, as were their drivers, friends and backers, and at the start they found it difficult to get off fairly. After three unsuccessful trials they took the word, and trotted one of the prettiest heats ever given on the Course.

At the first quarter, *Mammon* was only enough ahead to say so, the mare getting right by him just as they passed in 39½ seconds. They went along in a thirty-six gait, side by side, until *Lady Sherman* broke badly, and fell back quite a "smart distance," as was remarked by a "distinguished Kentuckian." This enabled *Mammon* to take the half mile, which he did in 1:17.

The bay mare overhauled him again, and kept head and head with him for some distance, when both broke badly, from which, however, the horse got down first, while he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 59 seconds. Coming home, they both broke again, but, getting to work together, they came down to wearing what is more difficult to our subject, would call the home.

The *Lady*, with her beautiful, flowing mane and tail, very handsome head and neck, and graceful action, was a length the better in 2:38. Time—Walking the heat and the race.

Talman's conscientiously patronized the Fashion Course.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three Quarters.	Mile.
First	0:39½	1:17	1:57	2:36
Second	0:39½	1:18	1:57½	2:36
Third	0:39½	1:17	1:56	2:33

Summary.

Mile heats—best three in five, in harness.

Talman names b. g. *Mammon*.....1. 2. 1.
Mack names b. m. *Lady Sherman*.....2. 1. 2.
Jones names b. m. *Belle Brandon*.....dr. 3. 3.

Between the heats the

MARSHAL,

Which was the second race of the day, was run.

The following were the entries:

Owner named b. g. *Gen. Mellon*.....120 lbs. respectively.
Owner named b. g. *How at Wild*.....104 lbs. respectively.
Sam. McLaughlin named b. g. *Lofty*.....harness.

Mile heats—best three in five, for $125.

Honest Wild was a large, black horse, of power and bottom, who had a heavy load to carry, and was driven by a man who knew his points, and cared little for anybody but himself. *Gen. Mellon* is a leggy, narrel gelding, driven by a young man of some promise, but poor present attainment. *Lofty* is a bay gelding, well built, and of mettle, and was driven by Sam. McLaughlin, who, as every one knows, can handle any horse as he ought to be handled, and get from him all he can do.

Honest Wild was the favorite at the start.

THE FIRST HEAT

Demonstrated the folly of the wise and put money in the purse of many who hardly expected it. *Mellon* and the gelding *Lofty* the favorite and *Honest Wild* the third. *Mellon* either didn't mean to, or didn't know how to start, and wasted more time than was pleasant in crotting down, breaking up, walking back and trying it over.

Finally they got off fairly, with *Honest Wild* (what a name it is the van. He kept his place to the quarter, which he made in 42 seconds, while *Lofty* was a length behind, and the gravel horse yet more. At the half-pole, which he made in 1 minute and 24 seconds, *Wild* was alone, while *Lofty*, who broke badly, was far in the rear, and the sorrel horse was nowhere. Then the weight began to tell on *Wild*, and he slackened while Sam drove up steadily, reaching him just as *Wild* made the third quarter and broke. Getting his feet again quickly *Wild* contested well for the heat, but *Lofty* was too fast for him, and the well-fought heat was declared in favor of *Lofty* by a length, in 2 minutes fifty seconds, while *Mellon* came screaming in just in time to save a distance.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

They got a good start. *Sam* took the quarter-pole in 42 seconds, and then lost ground, while *Wild* trotted ahead of him, leaving him about two lengths in the rear at the pole with the sorrel horse, which labored no more effort. *Wild* made the half-mile in 1 min. 24½ secs., followed closely by *Sam*, soon after which, with entire unanimity, all three broke, and became unmanageable for two or three lengths. When they got on to their feet again they went along well, *Wild* taking the lead of the third quarter, with *Sam* close at his flank. The sorrel horse suddenly became inspired, and getting ahead of the others, seemed about to get in, when *Wild* broke, and *Sam*, putting the lash vigorously on to *Lofty*, won the heat, breaking swiftly by the sorrel, in 2:40.

THE THIRD HEAT,

decided the race—it was a repetition of the second. With varyings of fortune, with promising brushes and ominous breaks, they trotted well around, letting *Lofty* win as before in 2 minutes 40 seconds.

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter Mile. m. s.	Half Mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.
First	0:42	1:24	2:40
Second	0:42	1:22½	2:40
Third	0:42½	1:23½	2:40

SUMMARY.

Owner names s. g. *Gen. Mellon*.....2 2 2
Owner names b. g. *How at Wild*.....3 3 3
Owner names b. g. *Lofty*. (harness).....1 1 1

Handicap—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

As a whole the sport afforded was the best enjoyed at that track for a long time. The races came off as advertised—everything was fair, was done decently and in order, and may well be considered an example for other courses.

The grounds about the course are charming; the hotel accomodations are in every respect as they should be, and if one cannot be satisfied with what is provided by Mrs. Crocheron in the house, and her husband on the track, he must be hard to please.

On Tuesday next a grand match race will be made between *Gen Butler* and *Rattler*, for $1,000 a side, mile and repeat to harness. *Butler* has been in 2:33½, and *Rattlesnake* has beaten 2 minutes.

MR. BONNER

has again startled the sporting world with his famous horse *Lantern*. Mack drove *Lantern*, with *Ethan Allen* as a running mate, to a wagon 250 pounds, around the Fashion track, with three of the best watches in the City upon them.

The time made was:

Half-mile, 1 minute 7 seconds; mile, 2 minutes 20 seconds.

This is the best time with such weight on record, and entitles Mr. Bonner to all the pleasurable pride which he takes in his unbeaten, unmatched stable of racers, here or anywhere.

(Advertisement.)

Count D'Orsay said he could tell a gentleman by the way he handled his hat. We may say ditto to that, provided the Hat be one of Knox's "Summer Style," which is in itself gentlemanly. If you doubt us, go to No. 212 Broadway, where everybody is going, and see the intimable chapeau for yourself—and buy it.

(Advertisement.)

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

(Advertisement.)

The Holman Juvenile Opera Troupe give their elegant and attractive performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Thousands of ladies and children will witness them. Commodore Nutt, the Giant Man and Woman, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.

(Advertisement.)

Summer Clothing.

At Evans', and 65 Fulton-street, 60

30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hazard & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Columbia*, from Havana.—J. Lambiss, C. Montalvo, Miss M. Haley, Marquis F. de S. Felipe, C. Lombrillo and 3 servants, Miss C. Lambillo, F. Lombillo, Edward Beasse, wife, 3 children and servant; J. Menendez, J. Arias, W. Graham, Pedro Forga, Miss J. Carrie, Miss R. Flash, Mrs. Gomez, lady and son; R. Medida, R. Rivera, A. S. Arnedo, 2 children and 3 servants; D. Baron, E. Diez, M. Arcanegui, R. Alfonso, F. Arabasa, W. H. Falesbith, lady and servant; J. R. Roberts, M. Miranda, V. Aldama and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montes, lady, 2 children and servant; Alexander R. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vanage, F. Duke, P. Castro, J. de Cardenas, Miss F. M. Newcomb, Mrs. C. Meyer, W. E. Haines, M. R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pedro and son, Leander Soler; 2 children and servant; J. A. Calzada, Mr. and Mrs. P. del Castello, J. Ray, O. Fragueras and son, Mr. and Mrs. Carbonell and child, Mrs. E. Arnedo, lady and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. E. Franca, C. Franca, 3 children and servant; Mrs. D. Pegueno, Mr. and Mrs. Pegueno and servant, G. Rea en, lady and child; J. V. Rodriguez, Jose Bruno, F. Martinez, W. C. Downe, M. Aguirre, J. Vingnas, M. Margaretich, V. Hermant, E. Cassell, M. Toledo, F. Yznaga, O. B. Dudley, Mrs. de la Sala, J. D. Castro, V. Carille, A. Patterson, E. R. Pantin, J. D. Delgado, F. Yznaga, M. G. Canerfel, M. de la Pastello, Wm. Rake, M. G. Fontana, J. Soler and wife, S. Frank and son, C. Young, R. Costello, A. Rodriguez, J. Hall, Mrs. E. Pegueno, Mrs. H. Hall, Mrs. C. Fraser, E. Uhlig, C. C. Gibbs, J. de Goicouria, J. Mora, A. Kelly, W. Moore, Mrs. D. Fraser, Jno. Millett, W. W. Snell, E. Harvey, R. Henry, A. Woodman, M. P. Fuentes, A. Goicouria, M. Peasant, J. Rodriguez, M. C. Davidson, J. T. Hargous, D. Wood and servant, J. Carnes, A. A. Hardman, M. C. Berlin, J. J. Camarillo, E. Soler, C. Fuentes, F. Antigo, J. E. Dominguez, A. Grant, C. B. Rosman, Miss C. Gilles, J. Nebereseen, L. Wagaman, G. Alves, M. Hecker, T. Fraves, R. Harrison and lady, C. Jones, H. Powell, T. P. Sobero, J. Sloss, M. Montville, J. Sloss, Jr., E. Sloss, H. Toro, J. de la Maza, Wm. Williams, Asa E. Roman, F. Ontoria, D. Arcedo, A. Adie, H. Rosman, F. Cahill, M. Smith, R. Fuentes, Mr. and Mrs. Barreaud and son, C. Payne, F. Zorrie, J. Getty, J. McDermott, J. W. del Torro, W. Grove, W. Denison, son and sister; J. de Miguel, C. Cuervo, Mrs. Rosman, Mrs. Fuentes and 2 children, Mrs. E. Handy, M. Roland, D. Fallon, H. Snell, M. Garay, C. Carty—total 214.

In schooner *Argus Eye*, from Cardenas—C. D. Hinds, C. F. Turon, L. Escobido.

In schooner *Haze*, from New-Orleans—Messrs. J. Davis, J. Brown.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.
Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises.... 9 19
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 59 | Hell Gate.... 9 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinkletough, Aspinwall; R. B. Allen; Teutonia, (Ham.,) Tanke, Hamburgh, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Baltimore, Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship Bridgewater, Barclay, Liverpool; D. L. Choate, Mehlman, London, Funck, Meinicke & Wendt; Elise and Mathilde, (Bren.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Unkart & Co.

Barks David Nickels, Blake, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase;